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The Bombay Chronicle

FOUNDED BY SIR PHIROZESHAH M. MEHTA IN 1913.

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VOL XXII NO 260 | BOMBAY: SATURDAY, NOVEMBER 3, 1934 | EIGHTEEN PAGES

Mahatma Clarifies Issue To Hoare

Denies Alleged "Rome Interview"

"Never Invited To Meet Signor Gayda"

Mahatma Categorically Repudiates Statements

With the release of the Gandhi-Hoare correspondence, full light is thrown on the most puzzling and tragic chapter of the post-R T.C., history.

Mahatmaji in his letter to Sir Samuel Hoare, repudiates 'in toto' statements attributed to him in an alleged interview to an Italian Journalist.

It will be recalled that soon after the publication of the alleged interview which the Mahatma terms a "caricature of what took place," denials and counter-denials followed, and the thread snapped abruptly due to Mahatmaji's incarceration.

In his letter to Sir S. Hoare, Mahatmaji clinches the issue by saying,

"Whatever I said in private conversations was but a paraphrase of sentiments expressed in the R. T. C., speech. I am not given to saying one thing in public and another in private, or saying one thing to one friend and something else to another."

FULL TEXT OF CORRESPONDENCE

To The Editor of "The Chronicle"

Sir,—When Mr. C. F. Andrews left England last May he asked me to deal with the enclosed statements about the "Rome interview" which Mr. Gandhi was alleged to have given in December 1931.

I trust you will give them careful attention.—Yours, etc.,
HORACE ALEXANDER,

144, Oaktree Lane,
Selly Oak,
BIRMINGHAM.

GANDHIJI'S "ROME INTERVIEW"

INTRODUCTION

When Mr. Gandhi was returning to India at the end of the Second Round Table Conference in December 1931, he visited Rome. It may be recalled that, just as he was leaving Italy for India, he was reported by the "Times" correspondent in Rome to have given a sensational interview to the "Giornale d'Italia". Denials and counter-denials followed, Mr. Gandhi was soon afterwards imprisoned, and the public were left to draw their own conclusions.

In view of all that has happened since, this affair may seem trivial to-day; and no doubt most people in England have forgotten all about it. (At the same time, it is interesting to note that Mr. Glorney Bolton, in his book "The Tragedy of Gandhi", just published, discussed the matter at some length, and returns an open verdict.) But it wrought great mischief at the time, and such mischief may subconsciously continue to affect judgments. Accordingly it seems necessary that now at last, when it is possible to publish the fullest account of what really happened, an exact statement of the truth should be made available.

"PARTING OF THE WAYS"

In re-publishing the statements from the "Times", together with Mr. Gandhi's recent letter on the subject to Sir Samuel Hoare, it has seemed desirable to prefix a statement on the circumstances under which Mr. Gandhi left England. For the Rome interview gained credence in England largely because it seemed to fit in with some of the things Mr. Gandhi had said just at the close of the Conference in London. After listening to the Prime Minister's declaration of policy, Mr. Gandhi had questioned whether a new "parting of the ways" had been reached; he had also spoken of the "hidden meanings" in the Prime Minister's statement. What did these phrases indicate? Did the Rome interview provide the answer? (Those who were in Mr. Gandhi's confidence during the last days of his stay in London know that there was no such connection, for certain decisive private conversations had intervened.).

There were in fact two matters that were specially occupying Mr. Gandhi's mind during the last days of the Conference: the question of India's public debt, and the fresh measures just taken by the Government of India for destroying terrorism in Bengal. Mr. Gandhi felt that he could not advise the Congress to continue co-operation in the Round Table discussions unless there was to be some opportunity for an examination of the public debt; and believing that the Bengal Ordinance would not destroy terrorism but rather intensify bitterness and terror, he desired, as a condition of fruitful co-operation, that the Government of India would discuss the new Bengal Ordinance with him or other leaders of political India. Though there was no direct reference to these matters in the Prime Minister's state-

(Continued on page 10).

Girl Guides from Baroda who have won golden opinion from the European public in their extensive tour of the South and East Africa. By their skill in oratory, archery and dagger drills, they have captured the imagination of the South African "Whites" and were recepients of many civic addresses, when Mayors of important cities presided and welcomed them. As one of the Mayors stated, they gave a true picture of the New India and gave the lie direct to Miss Mayo's "Mother India" propaganda.

Cyclone Sweeps Konkan Coast

STEAMER SERVICE SUSPENDED

Heavy Rain Continues Unabated

DANGER SIGNAL

Anxiety About "Vessel" Relieved By Later Reports

RATNAGIRI, November 2.

A terrific cyclone is sweeping over the Konkan Coast.

The steamer service is entirely suspended and steamers are sheltering in different harbours.

Heavy rain which has been falling throughout the night continues unabated.

The danger signal No. 7 indicating a storm of the type that occurred in 1927 has been hoisted.

Great anxiety was caused for some hours, when the agent of the B S.N. Company here received a telegram from the Jaigad Agent that s.s. "Prabhavati" left for Ratnagiri, but her whereabouts could not be located.

Later, however, the Jaigad Agent intimated that she had again taken shelter at Jaigad.

Preparations for welcoming His Excellency the Governor who is due on November 5th have been hindered by the weather.—A.P.

SEDITION BILL PASSED

Lansbury Denounces It With Old Fire

(Special Cable.)

LONDON, Nov. 2.

The Government claim that the opponents of the Bill were supporting not freedom of opinion, but encouragement of criminal activities was vigorously contested by the Opposition in the concluding stages of the Commons debate on the Incitement to Disaffection Bill, which eventually passed the third reading by 241 to 65 votes.

The opposition was led by Mr. Lansbury, who speaking with the old fire and vehemence denounced the measure for forty minutes. He said that he had not heard a scrap evidence for its necessity.

Mr. MacDonald said: "I stand by bill with the full recollection of everything that happened. The Bill is designed to protect the country's liberty. It is necessary, and I shall fulfil a public duty, when I enter the lobby in its support."

The measure now goes to the House of Lords.

Coastal Rate War To Cease At Last

Agreement Between British India And Asiatic Reached

"(Chronicle Special)"

The "Bombay Chronicle" understands that an agreement has been reached between the British India Steam Navigation Company and the Asiatic Steam Navigation Company, by which both parties have decided to call off the rate-war in Indian waters where two companies are plying vessels.

Due to the rivalry of these two companies, the sea-borne trade was much affected.

Lately, a conference was called, it will be remembered, in London by the Principals of the British India Steam Navigation Company, the Asiatic Steam Navigation Company and the Scindia Steam Navigation Company.

SETTLEMENT AT LAST

The object of the Conference was to explore all possible avenues and arrive at an amicable settlement ending the rate war.

The proceedings in London, having proved dilatory, the thread of the negotiations was taken up in Bombay.

As a result, an agreement between the two companies is announced and comes into force immediately.

The nature and the details of the agreement are still a secret.

NOTES-SNATCHER AT LARGE

Sensation At 'Imperial Bank Karachi Branch

KARACHI. Nov. 2.

Currency notes valued at Rs. 2,500 were stolen this afternoon from the premises of the Imperial Bank, when a well-dressed man suddenly snatched away the notes from the hands of a court bailiff, who after cashing the cheques was counting the notes near the counter. The man made good his escape. The police are investigating.—A.P.

NOTES RECOVERED: SIX MEN ARRESTED

The police arrested six persons in connection with the currency notes theft in the premises of the Imperial Bank. It is stated that the arrested persons were on their way to leave the city, when on suspicion, they were detained on a search, being made, the police recovered the stolen Notes.—A. P. Special.

STOP PRESS

EXPORT RUBBER QUOTA.

(Special Cable.)

LONDON, November 2.

The International Rubber Regulation Committee decided that the percentage of basic quotas to determine permissible exportable amounts from January 1, 1935 for three months shall be 75. The next meeting of the Committee is on November 27.

KING SEES HAIG.

LONDON, November 2.

The King gave an audience to Sir Harry Haig on his appointment as the Governor of the United Provinces.—Reuter.

BARON ROTHSCHILD DEAD.

BOLOUGNE, November 2.

Death has occurred of Baron Edmond de Rothschild at the age of 89. He was the grandson of the founder of the great banking family and spent much wealth providing homes for Jewish exiles in Palestine especially those who returned from the Hitler regime.—Reuter.

MAHATMA'S RURAL DRIVE PROGRAMME

Designed To Bring Masses And Classes Together

Dr. B. C. ROY ON BOMBAY CONGRESS ACHIEVEMENT

CALCUTTA, Nov. 1.

"THE Congress session in Bombay was in every respect a momentous one, and it is to be hoped under the guidance of Babu Rajendra Prasad, it would become a more workable and responsible body.

Those Congressmen and friends of the Congress who had some apprehension that Gandhiji's retirement would mean loss of prestige to the Congress as well as to Mahatmaji would be disillusioned.

The impression left on the mind of everyone was that even when Gandhiji is not within the Congress, he would still continue as he said himself, 'to guide the deliberations, if not in body at least in spirit,'" said Dr. B. C. Roy in the course of an interview to the "United Press."

Dr. B. C. Roy gave the following impressions about the Bombay Congress session:—

Bombay attracted a very large number of Congressmen, inspite of the elections going on in different parts of the country in which Congressmen have been vitally interested.

Everybody understood the issues that were at stake. Gandhiji's statement issued a few weeks before the session made Congressmen both curious and anxious. Would Gandhiji really retire at the end of the Congress? Would the Congress survive such retirement? What would Gandhiji do after making his exit? What would be the programme of the Congress after Gandhiji had left it? What position would the Socialist Group occupy within the Congress organisation?

What means would the Congress devise to avoid corruption and dishonesty within the ranks of members? What steps would the Congress take to make it more representative, not merely of the classes but also of the masses? What reply would the Congress give to the challenge of -Malaviyaji? What would be the lead of the Congress in the move of the Nationalist Party to rouse communal issues and passions or would the Congress ulimately decide to repudiate the formula of its Working Committee, even though it was devised and drafted by the master draftsman of the Congress, Mahatma Gandhi.

EXCELLENT ARRANGEMENTS.

"These were some of the problems before the Congress session which made it a momentous one. In spite of distraction due to the Assembly elections, nearly 2,000 delegates assembled in the huge pandal erected by the Reception Committee. Elaborate arrangements were made to accommodate the delegates and to look after their comforts. The arrangements for food, for giving medical relief, for providing them with the necessaries of life were very good and did great credit to the organisers of the session. In spite of the detractors of the Congress who stoutly maintain that the Congress has ceased to

(Continued on page 10.)

FIRST INDIAN FOR LONDON COUNCIL

LONDON, Nov. 2.

Dr. C. L. Katial (Labour) captured a seat at Finsbury, where the Labourites have 37 gains and secured control. It is believed that Dr. Katial is the first Indian member in the London Borough Council.—Reuter.

(It will be recalled that Dr. Katial acted as Gandhiji's host during the R.T.C. and it was in his residence that the Mahatma and Charlie Chaplin met for interview.)

CONSTITUENT ASSEMBLY

Not Distant Goal, But Practical Proposition Says Bhulabhai

NEW DELHI, Nov. 2.

Addressing a well-attended public meeting held at Azad Park this evening, Sardar Vallabhai Patel, ex-President of the Congress, who arrived here from Lahore in connection with the election campaign, said that though he was not in line with the programme of Council entry, as a soldier of the Congress he came to Delhi to deliver the message. By putting forth the Congress candidates they would keep the Congress prestige and give effective answer to Government's challenge.

Sjt. Bhulabhai Desai said that Constituent Assembly was not the distant goal. That was a practical proposition of the Council entry programme that was an effective answer to Government's dual policy.

After the Sardar and Sjt. Bhulabhai had spoken Mr. Asaf Ali spoke. Before the meeting, a black flag demonstration was made by the anti-Congressites, but eventually disturbance subsided.—United Press.

Bhulabhai Says Punjab Congressmen Stand Good Chance In Elections

NEW DELHI, Nov. 2.

Sardar Vallabhbhai Patel and Mr. Bhulabhai Desai arrived here this morning from Lahore by the Frontier Mail.

In an interview to the "United Press" Mr. Desai said that the Punjab was doing very well in the election affair. They practically visited all the important centres of Punjab and they said that Congress candidates stood very bright chances of success as against other candidates.—United Press.

ELECTION POLLING IN PUNJAB

LAHORE, Nov. 1.

The Assembly Election Polling commenced in Punjab to-day. Though nothing definitely may be ascertained regarding the position of the different candidates especially in the Hindu constituencies, it is claimed by the Congress that their nominees are leading.

In Sikh constituencies Sardar Santsingh and Sardar Mangal Singh, (both Nationalist Party candidates) are reported to be leading.

The election continues till November. 8.—United Perss.

TABULATED ADLETS
1 Anna Per Word
Minimum Re. 1

SMALL ADVERTISEMENTS are inserted in these columns on cash payment and are charged at the rate of ONE ANNA per word. Minimum charge is fixed at Re. 1 for 16 words. Abbreviations and numbers (up to 10 figures) are to be counted as complete words.

ADVERTISEMENTS OF PRIVATE NATURE are inserted with Box Numbers and in such cases the six words—"Box No.—The "Bombay Chronicle"—must be paid for. The Management reserves to themselves the right of refusing any advertisement without giving ANY reason for doing so.

BLOCK LETTERED OR TYPEWRITTEN Advertisements will ensure correct insertions; otherwise no responsibility for any mistake will be accepted by the Management. Unclaimed replies to the Advertisements are destroyed after about a month.

REPLIES TO THE ADVERTISEMENTS should be addressed carefully as under : "Box No.— The Advertisement Department, The "Bombay Chronicle," Red Building, Parsi Bazaar Street, BOMBAY.

To avoid mistakes the Box Number should be written distinctly.

8. MATRIMONIAL.

Graduate of limited means, aged 28, wants bride of high family. Kindly write stating age, education, nationality Box 3145, "Bombay Chronicle."

Wanted an educated girl for inter-caste marriage with a young foreign returned graduate of a high caste Hindu family, well posted in life. For particulars apply Box No. 3187, "Bombay Chronicle."

Goan Catholic (Brahamin) high class professional seeks Goan lady well educated good references with view to marriage. Correspondence strictly confidential. Apply Box No. 3167, "Bombay Chronicle "

9. SITUATIONS VACANT.

Wanted a Graduate strong in English and Sanskrit. Apply to the Headmaster T. & T. V. Sarvjanik High School, Surat, stating qualifications, previous experience and salary expected. (9148)

Wanted an experienced and fully qualified Inspector of Food on Rs. 70-5-100 plus Rs. 3 as cycle allowance. Apply with full particulars and testimonials on or before 22-11-34 to the Chief Officer, Borough Municipality, Surat. (9150).

Wanted at once Hindu, fully qualified or Maternity Nurse for Hindu Maternity Hospital. Apply Asiatic Service Bureau, fourth floor, Ismail Building, 381, Hornby Road. (3191).

Wanted — Branch Secretaries, Lady Supdtts., and Supdtts. upto Rs. 250 monthly. Apply Lakshmi Bonds Corporation Ltd., Lahore. (3164).

Wanted—A Head Master, having higher qualifications than B.A., B.T., for the Municipal High School Haveri (Dharwar) on a salary of Rs. 100-5-140-10-200 with an emergency cut of Rs. 15 per cent except in cases of high merits according to the discretion of the Municipality. Also wanted a persian teacher on a scale of Rs. 25-5|2-60 with knowledge of clerical work. Applications stating qualifications, caste, creed and age should be sent to the Chairman School Board Haveri Municipality so as to reach him on or before the 13th Nov. 1934 with testimonials about previous experience and character. M. S. Hatti, President, Haveri Municipality. 24-10-1934. (9107).

M. T. B College, Surat.—Applications are invited for the following posts in the M. T. B. College, Surat, (1) Professor of Physics, (2) Professor of Chemistry, (3) Professor of Biology, (4) Lecturer in Physics. Persons selected will have to teach the B.Sc and M.Sc. classes. The appointments will be from June 1935 to March 1936 in the first instance with every prospect of continuance. Applications, with testimonials, stating the qualifications experience, age, and minimum salary expected should reach the Principal, M. T. B. College, Surat, on or before 15th November, 1934. (9077)

9. SITUATION VACANT.

Wanted an experienced organizer for Gujarat and Kathiawar for sound and progressive Life Insurance Co. Good prospects for a capable man. Apply to Box No. 9154 "Bombay Chronicle."

12. TO BE LET

At Khar, close to Station, three rooms on ground floor, for small family. Rent Rs. 30, including light and taxes, Box No. 3171, "Bombay Chronicle".

To Let—A Spacious Bungalow No. 182-186, Khetwadi Lane, No. 11, suitable for Theatrical parties. Also Rooms at Shri Hari Nivas, Gowalia Tank and at Shri Harisadan near Prarthana Samaj, Charni Road, apply to Purshottam Govindji. 62-66, Vithalwadi. Telephone No. 23518. (3128).

27. HOTELS.

New Miraj Hotel, central, commercial and ideal family resort, any community, moderate charge, excellent food, meals supplied Mission Hospital. Write Byramji Inspector, Miraj Road. (3184).

Bombay Savoy Hotel Bar and Restaurant next door to Central Station with all modern comforts, Board and Lodging Rs. 4, Lodging Rs. 2|4. (3181).

56. EDUCATIONAL.

Offer Tuition English, Mathematics, Science upto Matric one hour evenings. Apply Box No. 3174, "Bombay Chronicle."

Rele's Shorthand Class best in Bombay. Apply Principal, B. B. Rele, B.A., LL.B., Darya Mahal, Kalkadevi Road, Bombay. (8650)

63. LOANS & MORTGAGES

Loan on sound properties in Bombay arranged quickly on very moderate terms. Freehold properties in Fort preferred. No brokers please. Apply Box No. 3175, "Bombay Chronicle."

Why be disappointed? When you are in need of money, apply to: Universal Loan Agency, 76, Khetwadi, 10th Lane, Bombay 4. (3165)

73. AGENTS WANTED.

WANTED INFLUENTIAL AGENTS to sell "Bombay Sentinel" Daily Edition particularly at the following places:—

Balsar	Broach	Baroda
Borivli	Bhusaval	Dahod
Deolali	Dhond	Daman
Dhanu Road	Golvad	Karjat
Kasara	Lonavla	Manmad
Matheran	Neral	Navsari
Nasik	Sholapur	Virar

Write for terms and conditions to the Manager, the "Bombay Sentinel," Red House, Parsee Bazaar Street, Fort.

73. AGENTS WANTED

Wanted Agents for a wonderful new article of Self Defence, cheap, effective and easily carried in pocket. Selling like hot cakes. Agents not to invest money. Profits guaranteed. Free particulars. J. A. BROTHERS, Desk 249, Cawnpore. (3156)

Applications are invited from persons desiring to take up the Selling Agency of the "Bombay Chronicle," Daily and Sunday Editions particularly at Rajahmundry, Malegaon, Barnagar, Ratlam, Larkhana, Mirpurkas, Sd. Jhansi, Jubbulpore, Manmad, Dhond, Pandharpur, Raichur, Balapur, Ernakulam, Dharmavaram, Trivandrum, Bezwada, Cochin, Coimbatore, Cocanada, Guntur, Nidadavole, Palghar, Ongole, Ottapalam, Samalkot, Salem, Katni, Meerut, Agra, Kamptee, Seoni, Saugor, Ajmer, Harda, Mysore, Anantapur, Nandura, Dehra Dun, Honawar, Delhi, Simla, Wardha-Castle, Rock Arvi, Ellichpur, Hinganghat, Kamptee, Pithapuram, Madras, Adoni, Nellore, Gwalior, Mhow, Sangli, Satara. Write for terms and conditions to the Manager, the "Bombay Chronicle," Co., Ltd., P. O. Box No. 322, Bombay.

76. TRADE FORECASTS.

Daily 1 Forecast Rs. 10 if fail Rs. 12 refund, time 12 a.m. to 6 p.m. Winners Cotton Office, Kirti Building, 2nd floor, Forbes Street. (3188).

87. ASTROLOGERS.

Don't Miss This Chance.—Renowned Astrologer Physiognomist, Mr. Dhariwal will guide you for all sorts of worries, job, love affairs, bad time and bad habit in fact. Charge Re. 1. At Dhobi Talao, Jer Mahal, Dinsha Mahal, above Kyani Co.

154. MISCELLANEOUS FOR SALE

For sale complete gearing of Spinning and Weaving department, including Shafting, pulleys, brackets in working condition. Proposed to be sold as Mills are shortly changing to electric drive. Apply for particulars to the Manager, Calico Mills. (9132).

For Sale: Running dispensary, Princess Street locality, owner leaving Bombay for reasons of health. Apply Box No. 3173, "Bombay Chronicle."

Sexus Paste, best contraceptive jelly, low price, propaganda, not profiteering. RIGHT AGENCY, New Bhatwadi, Girgaum, Bombay. (3122)

156. MISCELLANEOUS.

Property Owners.—If You Are worried about vacant flats, bad tenants, arrears of rent, complaints and heavy repair bills of your properties consult us and get our free advice, Estates Valuation & Engineering Co., 15, Stock Exchange Building, Apollo Street, Fort. Telephone: 20669. (3183)

Public Notices

GOVERNMENT Announcements, Legal and Public Notifications are published in these columns at the following rates:—

Per column inch Per insertion.

1st Insertion .... Rs. 7-8-0
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4th and Subsequent Insertions .... Rs. 3-8-0

Mofussil Advertisers are requested to send remittances in advance and state clearly whether they wish to insert their advertisements in these columns or in the Classified.

VICTORIA JUBILEE TECHNICAL INSTITUTE, MATUNGA, BOMBAY.

ELECTRICAL WIREMEN'S APPRENTICE CLASSES—NEW ADMISSIONS.

CLASS II.—In Marathi as well as in English—Six months' course. Fees Rs. 20. New Classes start on Saturday, 10th November, 1934.

CLASS I.—In English only. Fees Rs. 25 for six months' course at the New Bombay High School, Girgaum Road, Bombay. New Class starts on Friday, 16th November, 1934.

Further particulars on application to the Principal and Secretary. 9149

Public Notices

COTTON MILL MACHINERY FOR SALE.

THE KASTOORCHAND MILLS CO., LIMITED (In Liquidation).

Excellent Spinning, Waste Spinning, Gray Winding, Pirn Winding, Cheese Winding, Warping and Sizing Machinery. Also Looms of latest design, Dobbies, Jacquards, Dyeing and Bleaching Machinery. A complete modern Electrical Power Plant, suitable for up-country Mills, Electric Motors, Boilers, Pumps, Pulleys Shafting, Belting, Bobbins, Accessories, etc., etc.

Catalogue obtainable (Cost Re. 1) from Messrs. W. H. Brady & Co., Ltd., Managers for the Trustees for the Debenture Holders of the Kastoorchand Mills Co., Ltd., 12/14, Churchgate Street, Fort, Bombay. 9135

SWADESHI SOAP FACTORY

DISSOLUTION OF PARTNERSHIP

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that the partnership subsisting between the undersigned and Louis D'Carmo in the business carried on in the name of "Swadeshi Soap Factory" has been dissolved as from 13th October, 1934 by mutual consent.

From the said date the undersigned became the Sole Proprietor of all outstandings, Stock in Trade, Contractual Benefits, Goodwill and other Assets of the said business.

Any person paying any moneys due to the said partnership or any otherwise dealing with anyone other than the undersigned will do so at his own risk.

Dated this 3rd day of November, 1934.

JOHN RAMSDEN, Capt., D.C.M., Sole Proprietor, Swadeshi Soap Factory. 3182

BOMBAY MUNICIPALITY

APPLICATIONS will be received by the Test Audit Officer, Bombay Municipality, up to 17th November, 1934, for the post of a MANAGER OF A PRINTING PRESS proposed to be started by the Municipality in the grade of Rs. 100-5-125 plus Rs. 10 C.A.

Applicants should have at least 5 years' experience in the printing line and some experience of conducting a Printing Press independently. They should state their age, educational qualifications and experience and forward testimonials with their applications.

The selected candidate will be entitled to the benefits of leave etc., under the Municipal Service Regulations and of the Provident Fund and may be required to furnish adequate security.

Applicants called for interview will have to bear their travelling, etc., expenses. 9129

THE SCINDIA STEAM NAVIGATION CO., LIMITED.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that the FIFTEENTH ORDINARY GENERAL MEETING of the above Company will be held at Sudama House, Wittet Road, Ballard Estate, Bombay, on SATURDAY, the 3rd November, 1934, at 4 P.M. (S.T.) to transact the following business:—

1. To adopt the Directors' Report and the Audited Statement of Accounts for the year ended the 30th June, 1934.
2. To confirm the appointments of Mr. Shantidas Askuran and Mr. Dinshaw D. Romer as Directors of the Company.
3. To elect a Director in place of Sir Lalubhai Samaldas, Kt., C.I.E., who retires by rotation, but being eligible, offers himself for re-election under Art. 97 of the Articles of Association.
4. To elect a Director in place of Mr. Hoosenally M. Rahimtoola, who retires by rotation, but being eligible, offers himself for re-election under Art. 97 of the Articles of Association.
5. To elect Auditors for the ensuing year and to fix their remuneration.

The TRANSFER BOOKS of the Company will be CLOSED from the 29th October, 1934 to the 17th November, 1934, both days inclusive.

By Order of the Board of Directors.
NAROTTAM MORARJEE & CO., Agents.

Sudama House,
Ballard Estate,
Bombay, 13th October, 1934. 9067

Public Notices

NOTICE.

A Branch of the BANK OF INDIA, LTD., will be opened at Malabar Hill, 3|4, Hughes Road, on the 4th instant at 2-15 P. M. (Dhanteras).

A. G. GRAY, Manager.
9147.

Legal Notices

NOTICE

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that H. H. SIR LAKHDHIRJI MAHARAJA SAHEB OF MORVI has contracted to sell the undermentioned property to our clients.

All persons having any claim against or to the said property by way of inheritance, mortgage, sale, gift, lease, lien, charge, trust, maintenance, easement or otherwise howsoever are hereby required to make the same known in writing to the undersigned at their Office No. 65, Esplanade Road, Fort, Bombay, within 14 days from the date hereof, otherwise the sale will be completed without reference to such claim and the same, if any, will be considered as waived.

SCHEDULE OF THE PROPERTY

All that piece or parcel of land situate, lying and being at Chowpatty Road, without the Fort and in the Registration Sub-district of Bombay, admeasuring 692 square yards or thereabouts and being a portion of a larger piece registered by the Collector of Land Revenue for Pension and Tax land under Nos. 7, 8, 9, 20, 26, 26, 26, 127, 107 and 86, New Nos. 35, 135, 170, 970, 871, 744, Old Survey Nos. 169, 676, C|161, 167, 168, 170, 179 and 179, New Survey Nos. 1|8002, 1|8003, 1|8004 and 7997 and Cadastral Survey No. 1517 of Girgaum Division and assessed by the Assessor and Collector of Municipal Rates and Taxes under "D" Ward Nos. 2443(4), 2545 to 2548, 2550-51, 2443(3), 2358, 2553(1), 2549, 2553 (2), 2554, 2552 and Street Nos. 1 C Queen's Road, 1-2-3-4 7-8 and 3, 10, 6-10A and 11-9 French Road and which piece of land is bounded as follows, that is to say, on or towards the East, North and South by the property of the Vendor and on or towards the West by Chowpatty Road.

Dated this 2nd day of November, 1934.

THAKORDAS DARU HEMANY & CO., Purchaser's Attorneys. 9146

IN THE HIGH COURT OF JUDICATURE AT BOMBAY.

TESTAMENTARY AND INTESTATE JURISDICTION

GEORGE V, by the Grace of God, of Great Britain, Ireland and the British Dominions beyond the Seas King, Defender of the Faith, Emperor of India.

Petition for Succession Certificate in respect of debts and securities belonging to Ratanshi Doongarshi alias Rattansy Doongersy alias Ruttonsey Doongarsey alias Rattonsey Doongarsey alias Ruttonsey Doongersey alias Ratansee Dungarsee alias Ratansey Doongarsey alias Rattansey Dungarsey alias Ratansey Doongersey alias Rattansy Doongersey alias Ratansey Doongersey alias Ratansy Doongarsy alias Ratansy Dungarsy of Bombay Hindu Inhabitant, a merchant resided at Chowpatty, outside the Fort of Bombay. ..... Deceased.

DHARAMSHI RATANSHI, of Bombay Hindu Inhabitant, a Merchant, residing at Gokaldas Doongersey's bungalow, Chowpatty, Bombay, outside the Fort of Bombay. ..... Petitioner.

All persons claiming to have any interest in the Estate of the abovenamed deceased are hereby cited to come and see the Proceedings, if they think fit, before the Grant of Succession Certificate.

Witness Sir JOHN WILLIAM FISHER BEAUMONT, Knight, Chief Justice at Bombay aforesaid this Twenty-ninth day of October in the year of our Lord One thousand nine hundred and thirty-four and in the twenty fifth year of our Reign.

Seal of the High Court at Bombay

(Sd.) H. A. VAKIL, For Prothonotary & Senior Master.

(Sd.) TAHIR ALI,

The 29th day of October, 1934.
Messrs. N. C. DALAL & CO., Petitioner's Attorneys. 9153

Legal Notices

NOTICE.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that the partnership heretofore subsisting between Mr. RAJABALLY DATTOO and Mr. HANS RAJ SONIE, carrying on business of Indian Film Production under the name and style of Shree Raji Movietone has been DISSOLVED as from the 29th day of October, 1934, so far as concerns the said Mr. Hans Raj Sonie who retired from the said firm from that date. The business will be carried on by the said Mr. Rajabally Dattoo as the sole proprietor of the said firm.

The said Mr. Hans Raj Sonie has no power to sign any contracts do any business, pledge the credits, receive any money or do any act whatsoever on behalf of the said firm of Shree Raji Movietone.

Bombay, dated this 2nd day of November, 1934.

PATELL & EZEKIEL, Attorneys for Mr. Rajabally Dattoo, Sole Proprietor, Shree Raji Movietone. 9151

IN THE HIGH COURT OF JUDICATURE AT BOMBAY.

ORDINARY ORIGINAL CIVIL JURISDICTION.
Suit No. 777 of 1933.

The MUNICIPAL CORPORATION of the City of Bombay and Anr. ..... Plaintiffs.

Versus

The OFFICIAL ASSIGNEE of Bombay & Ors. Defendants.

PURSUANT to Decree Absolute for Sale, dated the 9th March, 1934, the Commissioner for taking accounts, High Court, Bombay, will put up for sale by Public Auction at his Office in the Court House on WEDNESDAY, 21st November, 1934, at 4 P.M. (S.T.) the right, title and interest of the 1st, 2nd and 3rd Defendants in the undivided one half share in the property situate at the corner of Shaik Aly Janjikar Street and Sarang Street, Bombay, admeasuring 27 square yards or thereabouts bearing New Survey No. 2085, Cadastral Survey No. 554, Mandvi Division.

For further particulars and conditions of sale, application should be made at the Office of the said Commissioner or at the Office of Messrs. CRAWFORD BAYLEY AND CO., Attorneys for the Plaintiffs abovenamed at Ewart House, Tamarind Lane, Fort, Bombay.

Dated this 19th day of Sept., 1934.

(Sd.) R. S. DADACHANJI, Commissioner. 9134.

NOTICE.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that Bai GANGABAI, wife of Lakshmidas Premchand has contracted to sell the undermentioned property to our client. Any person having any claim or interest in or to the said property by way of sale, mortgage, trust, lien, possession, gift, inheritance, lease or otherwise howsoever is hereby required to make the same known in writing to the undersigned at their Office at Jehangir Wadia Building, Esplanade Road, Fort, Bombay, within 14 days from the date hereof, otherwise the sale will be completed without any regard to any such claim and the same, if any, will be considered as waived.

DESCRIPTION OF THE PROPERTY.

ALL that piece or parcel of Foras Land or Ground with the messuage tenement or dwelling houses standing thereon, situate, lying and being at Trimbuk Parshuram Street, on the Western side thereof, outside the Fort in the City Registration District of Bombay, containing by admeasurement 221 square yards or thereabouts, registered in the Books of the Collector of Land Revenue under Old No. 458, New No. 1374, Old Survey No. 245 and New Survey No. 3536, and assessed by the Collector of Assessment under Street No. 16 and D Ward No. 2333, and bearing Cadastral Survey No. 904 of Girgaum Division, and bounded as follows:—that is to say, on or towards the East by the aforesaid Trimbak Parashuram Street, on or towards the West by the vacant ground of Parsi Sorabji Surti, on or towards the North formerly by the property of Ismail Daoloat and now by the property of Cooverbai, widow of Shivji Ratansi, and on or towards the South formerly by the property of Curson Khypar, and now by the property of Abdul Satar.

Dated this 2nd day of Nov. 1934.

MULLA & MULLA, Purchaser's Attorneys. 9155.

Legal Notices

NOTICE.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that EPHRAIM EZEKIEL KOLETKER and LEAHBAI, wife of Ephraim Ezekiel Koletker, both of Bombay Jewish Inhabitants, have contracted to sell the undermentioned property to our client.

ALL persons having any claim against or to the said property by way of inheritance, mortgage, sale, gift, lease, lien, charge, trust, maintenance, easement or otherwise howsoever are hereby required to make the same known in writing to the undersigned at their Office No. 72, Medows Street, Fort, Bombay, within 14 days from the date hereof, otherwise the sale will be completed without reference to such claim and the same, if any, will be considered as waived.

THE SCHEDULE OF THE PROPERTY.

ALL that piece or parcel of land or ground, situate, lying and being at Santa Cruz in First Hasanabad Lane, Taluka South Salsette, Bombay Suburban District, in the Registration Sub-District of Bandra, containing by admeasurement one thousand and eighty-seven (1,087) square yards or thereabouts, bearing Non-Agricultural Survey Number 187 of Danda (out) together with the structures thereon bearing Santa Cruz Notified Area Committee's House No. 13 of 1st Hasanabad Lane and all which piece of land is bounded as follows:—that is on or towards the North by the property of Kurban Hussein Sheikh Badruddin Watchmaker, on or towards the South by the property of Ibrahimji Peerbhoy Netarwalla, on or towards the East by the first Hasanabad Lane, and on or towards the West by the Second Hasanabad Lane.

Dated this 2nd day of Nov. 1934.

FERREIRA & VALLABHDAS, Purchaser's Attorneys. 9156.

IN THE HIGH COURT OF JUDICATURE AT BOMBAY.

ORDINARY ORIGINAL CIVIL JURISDICTION
Suit No. 752 of 1929.

JIVATLAL PRATAPSHI Plaintiff.
vs.
MAHOMEDALLY ALLABUX ..... Defendant.

PURSUANT to Decree Absolute for Sale, dated 5th September, 1933, the following immovable property will be sold by Public Auction by the Commissioner of this Hon'ble Court at his Office in the Court House on MONDAY, 12th November, 1934, at 3 P.M. (S.T.)

Property situate at Ville Parle Bombay Suburban, bearing entry No. 503 and F. S. N. 122 comprising portions of Falni No. 6 and 25 admeasuring about 25 Gunthas out of which about 2535 sq. yds. are sold.

For further particulars and conditions of Sale, application should be made at the Office of the said Commissioner or at the Office of Messrs. KANGA AND CO., Attorneys for the Plaintiff abovenamed at Yusuf Building, Churchgate Street, Fort, Bombay.

Dated this 20th day of Aug., 1934.

R. S. DADACHANJI, Commissioner. 9123

AUCTION SALES

MENESSE & Co.

AUCTION SALE OF BOOKED, UNBOOKED AND UNCLAIMED ARTICLES.

Under instructions from the B. B. and C. I. Railway Company and in accordance with Sections 55 and 56 of the Indian Railways Act No. IX of 1890, Messrs. MENESSE & CO., will sell by Public Auction, the following articles at the risk of the owners on MONDAY, the 19th November, 1934, at 1-30 p.m. (S.T.) at the Railway Company's Parcel Office, near Grant Road Station.

A quantity of Booked and Unbooked parcels, valuables, articles of clothing, books, vessels, umbrellas, etc., etc.

A descriptive list of booked articles can be seen at any of the important stations on the Broad Gauge Section of the B. B. and C. I. Railway.

MENESSE & CO.

Messrs. VORA & Co.,

AUCTION SALE OF FURNITURE of D. B. Hatkinson, Esquire and others, TO-MORROW (SUNDAY) at 10-30 a.m. (S.T.) at Chowpatty Sea Face, near Vianelli's Restaurant of dining, Drawing and bed-room furniture. "C" quality Godrej Safe, Austrian safe. His Master's Voice Gramophone, Singer Machine, Corona Portable Typewriter, Remington Typewriter, Sofa Cabinet, Tilting suit, Harmonium, etc.,

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AT THE
EXCELSIOR
Three shows Daily
AT 4, 6-30 & 10 P.M.
There is no Free List

HEAVY RAIN TO CONTINUE IN KONKAN

Scattered Showers Also Expected In Madras And North-East India

POONA, Nov. 2.

Yesterday's storm off Konkan has moved practically northwards and lies this morning with centre within one degree of latitude 16½ degrees north, longitude 71½ degrees east.

It has caused widespread rain along the west coast of the Peninsula, in Mysore and Deccan and local rain in rest of the Peninsula and Central Provinces. Scattered falls of rain have also occurred in Upper Burma. Bengal, Orissa and Chota Nagpur.

Day temperatures were markedly below the normal in and around North Bombay Deccan.

The Chief amounts of rainfall are:—Poona four inches; Bombay, and Sholapur three; Raichur, Masulipatam and Gopalpur two; Mahabaleshwar, Ahmednagar, Aurangabad, Parbhani, Vellore and Cuddapah one and a half; and Ratnagiri; Trichinopoly and Kurnool one.

FORECAST

Rainfall will continue to be fairly widespread in Konkan, Deccan and Mysore and increase and extend in central Provinces and Gujarat. Scattered showers will also occur in Madras Presidency and North-east India.

Heavy rainfall warning:—Locally heavy rain will continue in Konkan and North Deccan during the next 36 hours.

BOMBAY'S QUEER WEATHER

City Looks Dreary But Rain Helps To Put Out Fire

BOMBAY, Friday.

As a result of the heavy rains yesterday and last night till late in the morning to-day, the whole city presented a spectacle reminiscent of the dreariest day in the monsoon.

But the impending ravages of fire enveloping a four-storied building near Vincent Square Cross-Road were partly warded off by the ceaseless downpour yesterday.

The building was owned by Mr. S. K. Sahade and the fire which, it is understood, started due to some "electrical damage" was brought under control due to the efforts of the fire engines under the direction of Chief Officer Coombs and the influence of the drizzle.

Although trains and trams were not disorganised to-day the pot-holes were muddy and the roads all flooded.

Some of the tram-tracks in Null Bazaar, Pydhownie and Mazagaon were in a "chronic" condition and the tram-track at Bori Bunder, which is under repairs, looked worse than ever.

Till late in the afternoon the sky was cloudy and the weather still unpropitious, although the rain had subsided a little.

Victoria horses stumbled and slipped in the rain and looked as miserable as possible.

But at the railway stations, where people without umbrellas or raincoats gathered, Victoria-wallas reaped a rich harvest.

RATNAGIRI REPORTS VERY ROUGH SEA

RATNAGIRI, Nov. 2.

Disturbed weather has developed into storm. The sea is very rough and boats cannot approach the steamers. Country crafts are taking shelter in Mirya Bay as they cannot approach Bhatya Creek. Fishing operations have been stopped.—A.P.

10.6 POINTS BELOW NORMAL

City's Temperature Cools Down Considerably

Summary of Meteorological Observations during 24 hours ending 8 a.m. of 2-11-1934.

Change of 8 a.m. barometer in past 24 hours plus 0.22 inches

Temperature (dry bulb) at 8 a.m. 70.7 degrees

Temperature (wet bulb) at 8 a.m. 69.4 degrees

Maximum temperature during 24 hours 79.6 degrees 10.6 (below normal)

Minimum temperature during 24 hours 68.0 degrees 5.9 (below normal)

Relative humidity at 8 a.m. 93 per cent

Direction of wind at 8 a.m. N

Velocity of wind at 8 a.m. 3 miles per hour.

Total movement of wind in 24 hours 268 miles

Velocity of maximum gust of wind during 24 hours 30 miles per hour

Extent of cloud at 8 a.m. (the whole sky cloudy eq. 10) 10

Rainfall in 24 hours 2.75 inches

Total rainfall during the month 2.75 inches.

Total rainfall during the year 72.77 inches

Weather remarks: Rain

OFFICIAL BAROMETER READING DATED 2-11-34.

At 8-7 a.m. local time (8-46 a.m. Indian Standard Time) and temperature 75.7deg F., a mercury barometer without index error at mean sea level would actually read 29.97 inches and a compensated aneroid 29.78 inches.

For correction of ships' instruments please subtract from the above official barometer reading 0.001" for every foot of elevation of the instrument above mean sea level.

LORRY DRIVER ARRESTED

Did Not Blow Horn To Warn Pedestrian, Alleges Witness

Shripat Laxman, a mill-worker aged 50, was knocked down by a motor-lorry No. B. 631 driven by Balakrishna Ramji at Chinchpokli Cross Road on Thursday evening. The injured man was removed to the J. J. Hospital for treatment but he succumbed to the injuries the same night.

At the inquest, held over the body before the Coroner of Bombay, Harischandra Mahadeo, giving evidence, said that he was standing at the junction of Chinchpokli Road and Chinchpokli Cross Lane on the day of accident. He saw a motor-lorry coming from the direction of Kalachowki along Chinchpokli Road and turn into Chinchpokli Cross Lane. The deceased was also going across the same lane. The front of the radiator of the lorry knocked the deceased down and a wheel passed over his back. The deceased was removed to the J. J. Hospital by a police sepoy.

Witness also said that the driver of the lorry did not blow the horn.

Narayan Daji, another witness gave corroborative evidence.

The Coroner's jury returned a verdict of death due to shock and haemorrage following rupture of spleen and liver, the deceased being knocked down by a motor-lorry driven by Balkrishna Ramji in a negligent manner.

A case under Section 304-A, I.P.C. has been recorded against the suspect and he has been arrested by the police.

NEGLIGENCE OF LORRY DRIVER CAUSED FATALITY

Verdict Of Coroner's Jury On Victims Of Gowalia Tank Smash

The inquest on the body of Paul Fernandez and Saher Gawli, the victims of the motor smash that occurred at Gowalia Tank Road on October 23 last, concluded on Friday, and the Coroner's jury recorded a verdict attributing death to be due to the negligence of the driver of the motor-lorry.

Abdul Majid Abdul Aziz the driver of the lorry is still absconding.

GAMBLING CHARGE COLLAPSES

Vishram Rupnarayan and two others were arrested on Thursday night by the Kingsway Police under a gambling warrant. Cash amounting to Rs. 7-10-6 was found with the accused.

They were, however, discharged on Friday for "want of sufficient evidence" by the Presidency Magistrate, 5th Court, Dadar.

CHARGED WITH ASSAULT

Tribhuvan Karsondas and Maruti Sawla were arrested by the De Lisle Road Police on Thursday night for an alleged assault on a mason named Sunderlal on the 13th October.

They were placed before Mr. M. A. F. Coelho, 5th Presidency Magistrate, Dadar, and were bailed out till the 5th November.

ALLEGED DESERTERS ARRESTED

Three Privates, alleged to be deserters from the 2nd Battalion K. O. Y. L. I. Agra, were arrested by the City Police on October 31 in the Alexandra Docks, on suspicion under the Army Act.

Pte. Conway, Pte. Peel and Pte. T. Taylor were produced before Mr. Oscar H. Brown, Presidency Magistrate, Third Court on Friday and on the application of the police were remanded for one day pending the arrival of an escort from Agra to take them back.

CHILD'S FATAL FALL

Madhuri Amritlal, a child aged 18 months died on Thursday as the result of a fall from the second floor of Govind Building situated at Adeshir Dady Street, Bombay.

WOMAN'S LOOKS

In these days of Science and extended education, it is the duty of every woman to be careful about the management of their look.

One can very easily manage to secure a pair of Champal from us matching to the Colour of the Saree to look their best.

Visit Nearest Show Room.

SURATWALA JJ & Sons

(1) MANGALDAS ROAD, Opp. Goculdas Hospital.

(2) BHULESHWAR ROAD

(3) SANDHURST ROAD, Prarthana Samaj.

ASTROLOGER AND MISSING JEWELS

Alleged Thief Arrested & Offered Bail

The extraordinary part played by an astrologer in a theft case was narrated at the Esplanade Police Court before Mr. Oscar H. Brown, Presidency Magistrate, on Friday when the police applied for a remand of Varsee Shivji into custody, till November 16.

It appears that Ghansi Lallji was robbed of his jewels valued at about Rs. 255 which were kept in a trunk, about 25 days ago.

On Thursday night Lalji visited an astrologer and told him of his loss. After some conversation the astrologer confirmed the suspicions entertained by the complainant that Versee Shivji was the alleged thief. The complainant then took Versee Shivji to the astrologer and it was alleged, he made a clean breast of the whole affair and agreed to point out where the stolen property was deposited.

The complainant, the astrologer and the accused then went to the place where the jewels were kept but the accused after some consultation there, refused to hand over the jewels and in fact denied all knowledge of the missing articles.

A complaint was lodged at the police station at 1 a.m. this morning and the accused was arrested and taken into custody.

The Magistrate ordered the accused to be enlarged on furnishing bail in Rs. 200 or in default to be remanded into custody till November 16.

MUSLIMS & CONGRESS

Khan Abdul Gaffar Khan's Advice

(From A Correspondent)

On the occasion of a dinner party given in honour of Khan Abdul Gaffar Khan on the eve of his departure from Bombay the "Red-Shirt Chief" narrating the sufferings of the N. W. Frontier people explained to the Muslims present how they (the Pathans) worked ceaselessly for the education and uplift of the people inspite of the repression by the Government.

Numerous excuses emanated from some of the Muslims present, in reply to the Frontier Chief's exhortation to the Bombay Muslims to work for unity and uplift of the people. Some of them said that in Bombay Presidency Muslims were in a hopeless minority and that they could not do anything without antagonising the Hindus and other communities; they had to suffer hardships because of their opposition. "Well, if it is so", suggested another, "it is the sacrifice for the righteous cause they have undertaken."

Khan Abdul Gaffar Khan added that if the Muslims stood shoulder to shoulder with other communities and fought for their rights they would be following in the footsteps of the Arabian Prophet, unmindful of the opposition—whether it be from the Hindus or from the Government—to work for unity, amongst themselves, and for the education, uplift, and liberation of the people.

Through 'Service' and 'Sacrifice' alone they would reach their goal.

THREE MONTHS FOR IMPORTING OPIUM

Namdeo Bagol was sentenced by Mr. Y. N. Nadkarni, Presidency Magistrate, Girgaum, to undergo three months' rigorous imprisonment and to apy a fine of Rs. 200 for importing 4 lbs. and 20 tolas of opium valued at Rs. 450.

The case against the accused was that he imported from Indore State opium and that he was arrested on October 13 at Round Temple. The Excise Inspector found on his person several packets of opium in his pockets.

For Assam Flood Relief

Smt. Amrit Kaur writes:

With reference to my appeal for 10,000 blankets for the poor Assam Flood sufferers, a prominent Sindhi Congressman who has come to Bombay for the Congress Session, has promised to send to Assam, blankets worth Rs. 1,000.

WELLINGTON
TO-DAY & TO-MORROW:
3-30; 6-30; 10 p. m.

(Shirley Temple)

Plans open. Book early.

RAJPUTANA AND C. I. PRAJA MANDAL

Reported Walkout From Hall Denied

The following statement has been issued to the press by the Secretaries of the Rajputana and Central India Praja Mandal party, Bombay:—

"The portion of the message that the "Associated Press" has circulated in connection with the Rajputana and Central India workers convention dated 28th October, '34, stating that 25 persons walked out of the hall protesting against the decision of the President is not correct. The decision of the president was accepted by all and nobody left the meeting as a protest."

MOVE TO IMPROVE KARACHI CITY

KARACHI, Nov. 1.

To convert Karachi into a future resort of India and the East, there is a move to improve its extensive sea beach and beautify other grim and desolate spots in order to attract outsiders who might pass their severe winters and lashing summer in its bracing climate.

There is a proposal in the Corporation to cover all fencings in its area with beautiful creepers and instal radio sets at every central place.—United Press.

AUCTION SALES

SORABJEE COWASJEE & Co

SALE OF VACANT PIECE OF LAND on sea side at Carter Road Bandra on SATURDAY, the 17th November, 1934, at 4-30 P.M. (S.T.) at the premises under instructions from Mr. Rajabali Mahomed, the Owner.

ALL that piece of vacant land, situate on the East of Carter Road in the village of Danda in the Registration Sub-District of Bandra in Pakadi Rajan (Danda), bearing Survey No. 271, Pot No. 6, Pot Hissa No. 5, measurement 5-3|4, 1-1|4, 1-1|4, 1-1|4 and 1 Gunthas, i.e. about 1270-1|2 sq. yds. in all and Akar or assessment 1|4|6 in all.

For further particulars and conditions of Sale, apply to Messrs. Smetham Byrne & Lambert, Attorneys for the Owner, 46, Church Gate Street, or to the undersigned.

GRAND BUNGALOW FURNITURE AUCTION SALE at No. 27 Peddar Road, High Class Modern furniture of every description, G.E.C. Refrigerator, Zoondah cupboards and Compactum wardrobes, Godrej Safe and steel cupboard, H.M.V. Gramophone, Upright Cottage Piano, Singer Sewing Machine, Portable Typewriter, glass, crockery and best plated-ware, One Wolseley 4 Cyl. Motor Car on Wednesday the 7th day of November at 10-30 a.m. (S.T.), Property of C. B. Maclean Esqr., on view from to-morrow. Auctioneers, Sorabjee Cowasjee & Co.

SORABJEE COWASJEE & CO.

Glorious 3rd Week
All Bombay at
GLOBE TALKIES
Sandhurst Road.
Because it projects Saroj Movietone's Musical Masterpiece
JOHAR-E SHAMSHEER
Starring:
MASTER NISAR,
SARDAR AKHTAR, PRABHASHANKER, JANI BABU, ZEBUNNISA, BIBI
at
GLOBE-TALKIES
Sandhurst Road
TIME: All throughout the week
Daily: 2-45, 5-15, 8 & 10-45

Rainbow Colours
SUITABLE FOR ALL KNITTING NEEDS
WRITE FOR THE FULL RANGE OF ATTRACTIVE SHADES AND SAMPLES
TRADE MARK
The CAWNPORE WOOLLEN MILLS
CAWNPORE
B. No 480H
Messrs. KAPURCHAND & Co.,
23, Princess Street, BOMBAY.
Lalimli Materials may be obtained from all Good Dealers.

N. Y. K. LINE
BOMBAY-JAPAN via COLOMBO & PORTS.

Steamers	Tons	Arrive	Leave
*Tango Maru	7000	29 Oct.	16 Nov.
Bengal Maru	5396	3 Nov.	13 Nov.
Mayebashi Maru	7005	15 Nov.	21 Nov
Morioka Maru	4462	19 Nov	25 Nov
*Ginyo Maru	9000	1 Dec	13 Dec.
Tokiwa Maru	6972	16 Dec	22 Dec

*Passenger steamer with excellent accommodation and services £50 Return.

COLOMBO-JAPAN via PORTS.

	Tons	Leave Colombo
Hakone Maru	10500	12 Nov.
Suwa Maru	10700	27 Nov.

COLOMBO-MARSEILLES-LONDON

	Tons	Leave Colombo
Hakusan Maru	10500	7 Nov.
Haruna Maru	10500	21 Nov.

HONGKONG-SANFRANSCISCO.

	Tons	Leave Hongkong
Chichibu Maru	17500	28 Nov.
Tatsuta Maru	17000	12 Dec.

KOBE-SEATTLE via VANCOUVER

	Tons	Leave Kobe
Heian Maru	11606	23 Nov.
Hikawa Maru	11600	12 Dec.

NIPPON YUSEN KAISHA
Cox's Building, Hornby Road, Bombay.
Phone No. 22041
Telegrams: "YUSEN."

Help Kidneys
● If Kidney Trouble or Bladder Weakness makes you suffer from Getting Up Nights, Nervousness, Dizziness, Rheumatism, Stiffness, Burning, Smarting, Itching or Acidity try the new discovery Cystex (Siss-tex). Guaranteed to end your troubles in 8 days or money back. At all chemists.

100,000 PERSONS
Or more of all nations will tell you what Prof. MAYO'S treatment has done for them.
Here in Bombay in 2 Months approximately 50 patients applied for treatment. 31 accepted and the rest were refused. 28 patients out of the 31 certified the result of the treatment in writing and is open for inspection to any 'bona-fide' patient, they themselves are very grateful at the benefit and they are willing to tell you themselves. Don't forget they were all given up chronic cases such as T. B., Leucoderma, suspected, Cancer, Venereal, Paralysis, Asthma, female complaints, Blindness—deformed even complexion and excess fat and Slimness. If you are a sufferer be fair to yourself, ask the persons who tried, if you are convinced then help yourself. It costs nothing to consult.
PROF. MAYO,
71-72. Mahendra Mansion,
Esplanade Road, Fort.

TONSILS
Chronic enlargement radically cured. Hundreds saved from operation. Cure guaranteed.
A sweet and sure remedy. "Price, etc."
KENT CHEMICALS
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FREE!
Every Diabetic should at once obtain full particulars of a
New **POPULAR Home Treatment**
... described in a valuable treatise given FREE to sufferers only. THOUSANDS CURED and being CURED! Inexpensive, rapid, permanent, convenient to adopt ... in all stages of—
DIABETES!
NO INJECTIONS—NO FASTING—NO DIETING!
Write To-day, Now, to
VENUS RESEARCH LABORATORY,
Post Box 587, Calcutta.

IN THE STUDIOS ----- ON THE SCREEN

"MURDER AT THE VANITIES" (PATHE) —"TREASURE ISLAND" (REGAL)— DAILY CHANGE AND REVIVALS AT THE (CAPITOL) "STAND UP AND CHEER" (WELLINGTON)

"The Mystery of the Wax Museum" shown at Carlton.

"MYSTERY OF WAX MUSEUM"

At The Carlton

One of the strangest and most exciting thrillers, "The Mystery of the Wax Museum", opens today at the Carlton Theatre, with Lionel Atwill, Glenda Garrell Frank McGugh and Fay Wray heading a large cast of sterling players.

The picture is photographed entirely in Technicolor with unusual lighting effects used to heighten the facinating and mystery that dominates the production. The story, taken from the play by Charles S. Belden, deals with a series of mysterious disappearances of both living persons and human bodies and the appearance of a terrifying monster. The plot enters about a Wax Museum which has on display exceptionally life-like figures of personages of history and notorious criminals.

In addition to its excitement and suspense there is a romantic love angle with no end of humour supplied by smart, witty diologue between Glenda Farrell, the hard-boiled wise-cracking reporter who is on the trail of the mystery and her managing editor a part played by Frank McHugh.

"MY MAN"

At The Majestic

Imperial's "My Man" is a great attraction. Miss Sulochana, who plays the leading role, shows the same capable qualities, which made her a popular personality in Cinemaland. She retains all her allures and is at her best in the role, which eminently suits her. D. Billimoria, who plays the hero heightens the effect of the picture by his magnificent acting and the picture owes some of the best moments to him, when he jumps in the fray with the sword in hand. Gulam Mahomed, as a villain, scores triumph and shows his true mettle. Chanda renders some charming music and reveals a fine voice. The great emotional star Zilloo has a role assigned to her in which she gives a brilliant performance of her abilities and it is a delight to watch her. Mr. Hadi and Sayed Ahmed are responsible for the fine humour which runs through the play.

The story opens at the court of a modern prince, and for the first time the public gets a glimpse of what is happening behind the curtains and the intrigues of the Zenana.

"My Man" is a delightful drama. The swift denouement, breathless actions, movements of the armies, swift moving steamboats amidst the groves and gardens, charm the spectators. The climax is vibrant, intense and stirring. "My Man" is lifted out of the class of usual runs of pictures.

'DAMES',

At The Excelsior Theatre

"Dames," Warner Bros., newest and most spectacular musical comedy romance, comes to the Excelsior Theatre to-day, with an all star cast headed by Joan Blondell, Dick Powell and Ruby Keeler.

Three hundred beautiful girls dance and frolic in beautiful and complicated ensembles that are said to be the most novel and most sensational yet created by that master of special numbers, Busby Berkeley.

The picture is said to contain a number of the catchiest songs of the year, written by three teams of ace songsters, Warren and Dubin, Fain and Kahal and Dixon and Wrubel. These are sung by Dick Powell, Ruby Keeler, Joan Blondell and Phil Regan, radi's "Singing Cop."

The story, by Robert Lord and Delmer Daves, carries a definite plot which is said to be one of the most hilarious on record. Joan Blondell heads the cast in the role of a chorus girl mad cap who delights in embarrassing dignified gentlemen, and who eventually weds a millionaire moralist.

Dick Powell and Ruby Keeler furnish most of the romance as a pair of lovers whose match is anathema to their families. Three famous comedians, ZaSu Pitts, Guy Kibbe and Hugh Herbert, provide a large share of the comedy.

Others in the cast include Arthur Vinton, Sammy Fain and Arthur Aylesworth.

NADIRA

Ranjit's Jayant Desai production "Nadira" will be released on coming Wednesday, 8th November at West End.

SAGAR MOVITONE

"Anokhi Mohabat" will shortly be released at the Imperial Cinema Mr. Ramnik Desai has treated the picture smartly. It projects the different note of love amidst refreshing technique. While Mr Chimanlal Luhar is shooting. The "Silver King," quite a breezy picture. Mr. Mehboob is engaged in the progress of the picture namely "Judgement of Allah".

Mr. Badami has gone halfway regarding the shooting of "Vengeance is Mine". Sabitadevi playing the Heroine role.

While Mr. K. P. Ghose, B.S.C., is preparing scenario for his new picture.

"Dames" now shown at the Excelsior.

MURDER AT THE VANITIES

"Murder At The Vanities" now seen at the Pathe.

THE PALACE

"Tell Me To-Night"

That great musical comedy, "Tell Me To-night," which is returning to the Palace for the current week, is something delightfully new in the way of film entertainment, and under the title of "Song of the Night" had proved a sensational success in Europe.

The stars in this comedy romance include Jan Kiepura, the eminent Polish tenor, whose magnificent voice has earned him the title of a second Caruso; and Sonnie Hale, who will keep you laughing with his resourceful comedy fooling. The photography and scenery in this film is without question strikingly beautiful. The glorious voice of Kiepura singing in the open makes a deep impression, and his theme number, on which the title is founded, "Tell Me To-night" is a wonder melody. The music also includes operatic melodies from "Rigoletto," "Traviata" and "La Bohema." No lover of music should fail to see this picture.

The programme also includes "Krakatoa," a sensational picture of a great under-sea volcano in eruption, showing the most unusual sights of the Titanic forces of nature.

On the Divali holidays there will be special morning shows at the Palace, when the whole thrilling serial of roaring rails, "Hurricane Express," containing 20 parts, wil be shown in single shows.

"PIRATE TREASURE"

At The Edward

"Pirate Treasure," Universal's thrilling serial, starring Richard Talmadge, screen foremore daredevil, and Lucille Lund, selected for Universal contract through a contest, is returning to The Edward from to-day. The Serial will be completed in two weeks, the first instalment being shown during the current week.

It deals with the attempts of Talmadge and Miss Lund to find a pirate treasure, hidden in a semi-tropical island. There are scores of thrills, including Talmadge's plunge at 50 miles an hour in an automobile from a dock, his fall from a sixty-feet high building, two narrow escapes when automobiles plunge into trains.

Talmadge has been in 61 pictures, staged exactly 360 fights with villains, has leaped from places 72 feet high, and has done many amazing things. He has regularly a doctor waiting on the "set" while he is taking chances.

On Divali holiday there will be special morning shows at the Edward, when the great Indian picture "Chandidas" produced by Messrs. New Theatres Ltd., will be shown. This picture will strongly appeal to the public, it having already had a record run of about 52 weeks at Calcutta, as also one of 17 weeks at Bombay.

"STAND UP & CHEER" IS SCREEN'S CROWNING GLORY

At The Wellington.

One of the most spectacular musical productions ever to come from Hollywood makes its appearance on the screen of the Wellington this week. "Stand Up and Cheer." Fox Film's latest release, abounds and brims over with so great an abundance of song, music and visual wonders, that the audience will be held spell-bound to the very last turn of this musical masterpiece. The film is a truly magnificent piece of work that Hollywood can well pride itself on having accomplished.

The film is produced on so stupendous a scale that it would be impossible to list all its multiple wonders here. Among the outstanding, however, are hundreds of dazzling girls, a vocal chorus of 500, a thousand players, 335 scenes, 1,200 wild animals and five bands of music. Five breath-taking rhythmic revues were created from this host of music, girls and stars. Each revue is lavishly and elaborately staged against large and beautiful scenes that fairly take your breath away. The song numbers that set the fast tempo of these scintillating revues, are all authentic hits that should have the world singing and dancing for the remainder of the year. Although musical in theme, the film embodies a simple and charming story that holds your suspense throughout.

The large cast assembled for this mammoth show, includes such stellar screen stars as Warner Baxter, Madge Evans, James Dunn, John Boles, Nigel Bruce, Ralph Morgan, Shirley Temple, Arthur Byron and Stepin Fetchit. To lend a hand to the splendid work of these stars, the supporting cast is studied with radio and stage personalities among whom are Sylvia Froos, "Aunt Jemima," Jimmy Dallas, Nick Foran and Mitchell and Durant.

Hamilton MacFadden, who directed from the original story idea by Will Rogers and Phillip Klein, does a splendid piece of work. Sammy Lee staged the dance numbers to the tunes of "Our Last Night Together," "Baby Take A Bow," "I'm Laughing," "Broadways Gone Hill Billy," and "Out of the Red," all written by Lew Brown and Jay Gorney.

"Stand Up And Cheer" seen at the Wellington.

"TREASURE ISLAND"

At The Regal

The generation of people both young and old who have been thrilled by "Treasure Island" Robert Louis Stevenson's famous story of pirate adventure, will find the vivid story-book experiences of their youth created on the screen in the picture that continues for the 2nd week from Saturday 3rd November, at the Regal Theatre, with Wallace Beery and Jackie Cooper in co-starring roles. Full power of the most widely read fiction book about pirates ever written has been retained in the adaptation by John Lee mahin. Scenes have been reproduced exactly as described in the book with much of Stevenson's own dialogue between the characters followed to the world. With Beery as Long John Silver and Jackie Cooper as Jim Hawkins, boy adventurer, a cast has been assembled to bring each rover of the Spanish Main to the screen with living reality. Lionel Barrymore's blustering Billy Bones is one of the most entertaining characters he has ever played; Otto Kruger is forceful as Dr. Livesey; Lewis Stone's personal knowledge of sailing ships gives convincing background to his role of Captain Smollett; Nigel Bruce is a ruddy and typically English Squire Trelawney; touches of quaint humor are put into the characterization of Ben Gunn, marooned pirate, by Chic Sale.

Some of the most beautiful marine photography ever seen on the screen provides a breath-taking background for action on board the Hispaniola, complete three-masted ship built for the production from the old Nanuk famous whaling ship used in the Metro-Goldwyn-Mayer Arctic expedition for "ESKIMO". Every minor role was evidently cast with extreme care as such well known character players as William V. Mong, Charles McNaughton, Douglas Dumbrille, Edmund Breese, Olin Howland, Charles Irwin, Edward Pawley, Richard Powell, James Burke and little Cora Sue Collins contribute notable performances. Every pictorial beauty and action value in the story has been brought out by the direction of Victor Fleming, who has filmed such adventure stories as "Rendezvous" and "Around the World in 80 Minutes."

Stevenson's "Treasure Island" continues second week at the Regal.

THE CAPITOL

Daily Change Of Film Revivals

Bombay will soon be given another chance of seeing most of its favourite pictures again. The coming week will be a veritable paradise-week for all the lovers of screen, when the Capitol starts on Saturday 3rd with a daily change of programme:

Saturday will begin with that brilliant actor Paul Muni in his "I am a Fugitive from a Chain Gang", a powerful picture dealing with the cruel hardships which the convicts of certain American States have to undergo—punishment which stands out as an insult to the civilized world. Muni will long be remembered for his role in "Scarface" and those who were unfortunate enough to miss this, his second picture, when it was first shown will not have waited in vain.

On Sunday the "Gold Diggers of 1933" will be returning to this city—this is the ideal picture for lovers of beautiful settings—gorgeous haunting music. It drew crowded houses on its first run, and yet there must be hundreds who would like to see it for a second or even a third time.

Monday begins the week with Laurel and Hardy. There is scarcely any need to introduce these—your favourite comedians—in "Pardon us."

On account of thousands of pressing requests, the management are introducing these heroes again on Tuesday in their outstanding success "The Devil's Brother. Half Bombay has already seen this film, we strongly advise the other half to follow its example.

The Sahara returns once again to us on Wednesday, and so do Laurel and Hardy in "Sons of the Desert." We defy anybody to sit through this picture without making the hail ring with wild laughter.

"Ben-Hur" has rightly been called "Bombay's Darling" and as such you will see the handsome Ramon Novarro in his most brilliant picture on Thursday. A film in a thousand—a well known film critic has truly said of it: "It is only after seeing Ben Hur for the fifth time that you can really appreciaee this—the most perfect of pictures.

The immortal Garbo graces us once again with her presence on Friday. Garbo by herself is divine but with Gable by her side—words fail us——"Susan Lennox" ends this crowded week on Friday: no one who has ever sat inside a cinema should fail to see this picture—there is only one Garbo.

Jal Merchant in "To-day," a Gold Mohur Film to be released shortly.

City And Suburbs

LOCAL ENGAGEMENTS

To-day

Hindu: Asoe Vad 11, 1990.
Muslim: Rajab 24, 1353.
Parsi: Ardibehesht 28, 1303.
Sunrise: 6h 39m.
Sunset: 6h. 5m.
High Water: 8-58, 21-47
Low Water: 2-46, 15-24.

Election Meeting at Santa Cruz. Mr. Deshmuk and Mr. Munshi will speak.

All India Cooperation Day Celebration at the Sir Cowasjee Jahangir Hall at 3 p.m. Mrs .Naidu Presiding.

S. S. Comorin with homeward mails sails at 1 p.m.

Results of B.A. (Pass) and B.Sc. (Subsidiary) Examinations, University Buildings, 2 p.m.

Indian Merchants' Chamber, quarterly meeting, 3 p.m.

SUNDAY, November 4.

Public Meeting at Ghatkopar, Mrs. Naidu presiding.

MONDAY, November 5.

Municipal Corporation, 4-10 p.m.

TUESDAY, November 6.

Divali Public Holiday.
Banks closed

WEDNESDAY, November 7.

Divali Public Holiday.
Banks closed.

THURSDAY, November 8

Divali Public Holiday.
Banks closed.

FRIDAY, November 9.

Municipal Standing Committee, 4-10 p.m.

TO-DAY ON RADIO

12-0 noon. Time Signal. Indian Selected Hour. 1-0 p.m. Bombay Market: Available Rates. European Lunch Time Music. 2-0 p.m. Close Down. 5-30 p.m. European Programme. Relay of Music from the Capitol Cinema, by kind permission of the management 6-30 p.m. The New Light Symphony Orchestra. 8-0 p.m. Empire Relay if reception is satisfactory. 8-45 p.m. Weather Report and News Bulletin. Indian Programme 9-0 p.m. Time Signal. General News in Hindi and Commercial News. 9-30 p.m. Light Music. SB from by 10-0 p.m. Miss Tarabai. 11-0 p.m. God Save the King-Emperor. Close down

Empire Broadcasting

7-45 p.m. Big Ben. The Belfast, Wireless Orchestra. Conductor, E. Godfrey Brown. 7-55 p.m. "Madame Butterfly." Act I. (Puccini). Relayed from Sadler's Wells Theatre, London. 8-45 p.m. Harold Ramsay, at the Organ of the Granada, Tooting. 9-00 p.m. The Gershon Parkington Quintet. Wilfred Miles (Tenor). 10-15 p.m. Students' Songs. The Wireless Male Voice Chorus. Conductor, Leslie Woodgate, George Pizzy (Baritone). At the Pianoforte, Ernest Lush. 10-30 p.m. The News. 10-45 p.m. Dance Music. 11-15 p.m. Close down.

IN AID OF DADAR HIGH SCHOOL

Bai Sundarabai will give a concert in aid of the Dadar High School in Dhuru Hall at Dadar to-day (Saturday).

DAILY AMUSEMENTS

EXCELSIOR—"Dames". Daily at 4, 6-30 and 10 p.m.

REGAL—"Treasure Island". Daily at 4, 6-30 and 10 p.m.

ROXY—"Sacred Scandal". Daily at 5-15, 8 and 10-30 p.m. Matinee, Saturday and Sunday at 2-30 p.m.

CAPITOL—"I am a Fugitive from a Chain Gang". Daily at 4, 6-30 and 10 p.m.

CARLTON—"The Mystery of the Wax Museum". Daily at 4, 6-30 and 10 p.m.

PATHE—"Murder at the Varieties". Daily at 3-30, 6-30 and 10 p.m. Sunday morning show at 10 a.m.

WELLINGTON—"Stand Up and Cheers". Daily at 6-30 and 10 p.m. Matinee, Saturday and Sunday at 3-30 p.m.

WEST END—"Naughty Girl". Time as usual.

GLOBE—"Johar-e-Shamsheer". Daily at 2-45, 5-15, 8 and 10-45 p.m.

MINERVA—"Daku Mansur". Daily at 3, 6-15 and 10 p.m.

KRISHNA—"Amrit Manthan". Daily at 3, 6-15 and 10 p.m.

IMPERIAL—"Garibi-ki-Duniya". Daily at 5-30, 8 and 10-30 p.m. Matinee, Saturday and Sunday at 3 p.m.

PALACE—"Tell Me To-night". Daily at 4, 6-30 and 10 p.m.

EDWARD—"Pirate Treasure". Daily at 4, 6-30 and 10 p.m.

MAJESTIC—"Piya Piyare". Daily at 5, 7-45 and 10-30 p.m. Matinee, Saturday and Sunday at 2-30 p.m.

KOHINOOR—"Sairandhree". Daily at 5, 7-30 and 10 p.m. Matinee, Saturday and Sunday and Holidays at 2-45 p.m.

BOMBAY BOY SCOUTS' ASSOCIATION.

A Social Gathering of St Sebastian Goan High School (Rovers) Old Boys and friends will be held at the Institute Luso Indiano Hall to-day (Saturday) at 9 p.m. (S.T.)

SOUTH INDIANS' WELFARE SOCIETY.

The first anniversary of the foundation of the Music School maintained by the South Indians' Welfare Society will be celebrated to-morrow (Sunday) at 7-30 a.m. in the premises of the Society's Primary School, Wadke House, Lady hardinge Road.

ELECTION MEETING AT SANTA CRUZ.

Under the auspices of the Santa Cruz Village Congress Committee a public meeting will be held to-day (Saturday) at 8-45 p.m. (S.T.) on Viller Villa Tennis Court, when Syt. K. M. Munshi and Dr. Deshmukh will speak on Assembly Election.

PUBLIC MEETING AT GHATKOPAR

Under the auspices of the Ghatkopar Village Congress Committee, a public meeting of citizens of Ghatkopar will be held, to-morrow (Sunday) at 8 a.m. (S.T.) in the Hall of Jain Paushadh Shalla, under the Presidentship of Mrs. Sarojini Naidu, when Sjt. K. M. Munshi, Shreemati Lilavati Munshi and Dr. Deshmukh will speak on "Assembly Election."

Mr. Yusuf Meherally, G.O.C. of Congress Volunteers with the Quarter-master and assistants, photographed just before th "camp" was officially closed down in Abdul Gaffar Nagar.

ADHIKARI ILL AT BIJAPUR

Doctor Advises Removal Of Internee To Bombay

A correspondent writes:

Mr. J. Adhikari who has been interned at Bijapur is lying in a serious condition of health for more than a week.

A letter received by his relatives states that he had a serious attack of pain in the hip joint and the thigh joint as a result of a dangerous disease, from which he has been suffering for the last several years. The present attack, however, is more severe than any that he had since 1928. The disease requires special treatment, for which no facilities are available at Bijapur. Even temporary relief cannot be given, as no ice can be obtained there. Ice has to be ordered from Sholapur, which means several hours' journey by railway. In the mean while the patient continues to bleed profusely.

Dr. Kelkar, a local surgeon is treating Mr. Adhikari for the present, but he is of opinion that the patient must be removed to Bombay immediately.

Mr. Adhikari was arrested in Bombay under the Special Powers Act during the last textile general strike and later deported to Bijapur and interned there along with his brother, Dr. G. Adhikari, under the orders of the Commissioner of Police.

PUBLIC MEETING AT MANDVI

In connection with the Assembly Election there will be a public meeting at Mandvi (Kharak Bazar) to-day (Saturday), at 9 p.m. (S.T.) Dr. J. V. Vora, the President of the 'B' Ward District Congress Committee will preside and Messrs. K. M. Munshi, Nagindas T. Master, Virchand Panachand D. K. Bhatt and Mr. Deshmukh will speak.

CHIEF JUSTICE ON TOUR

The Hon. Sir John Beaumont, Chief Justice, Bombay High Court, is now on tour for inspection of the District Courts and will return to Bombay on the re-opening of the High Court on November 9.

POSTAL NOTICE.

Thursday, November 8 will be a Post Office Holiday on account of "Diwali".

All the departments of the Bombay General Post Office and its town sub-offices will observe on that day the same working hours as on Sundays.

The Telegraph Branches of the undermentioned combined offices, will however, remain open and work as usual.

1 Colaba; 2 Kalbadevi; 3 Masjid; 4 Mazgaon; 5 Fort St. Bk. Office; 6 Byculla; 7 Girgaon; 8 Malabar Hill; 9 Parel; 10 Dadar; 11 Dharavi; 12 Bandra; 13 Mahim; 14 Umarkhadi; 15 Mandvi; 16 Grant Road.

The remaining combined offices will remain entirely closed on that day.

BOMBAY SHROFF ASSOCIATION

The Committee of the Bombay Shroff Association, at a meeting resolved that their representative on the Indian Merchants' Chamber be instructed to cast his vote in favour of Sheth Mathuradas Vissanji, the President of the Chamber, at its ensuing election for the Legislative Assembly.

RASHTRA BHASHA EXAM. RESULTS

The following are the results of the Hindi Examinations held in September 1934.

FIRST CLASS.

Rakhmadevi Tallur.

SECOND CLASS.

Sharangdhar S. Pahilwan, Shanta devi Wagle, Manoramadevi Vadke, Kalyanidevi Samsi, Mitradevi Murdeshwar, V S Sharma, Kusumdevi Mehta.

MAHDYAMA EXAM.

FIRST CLASS.

Ratnadevi Hargandi, Kumari Sundri Nadkarni, Shantadevi Koppikar, Mitradevi Udipi.

SECOND CLASS.

Lakshman G. Manjure. Samant Waman Ramachandra, Bhikaji J. Khandaleker, Jagganath Hari Rege Ratnadevi Kumta, Shantadevi D. Yellur, Saraswatidevi Ketkar, Ramchandra T. Tilak, Pedneker S. R. Anant Gopal Nakhare, Damodar Govind Mulye, Bhaskar D. Gupte, Balkrishna S. Ghamankar, Sundradevi Shivad, Rantadevi Kalawar, Kumari Krishna M. Bhatt, Narmadadevi Karve, Kumari Shanta Mallapur, Kumari Raman Kumteker, Kumari Saraswati Samant, Kumari Umabai Kalyanpur, Anandidevi Amladi, Kumari Sushila Nadkarni, Kumari Champa Kotak, Rukhmanidevi Pillai, Sumatidevi Divecha, Leeladevi Prabhu, Mitradevi Kamat, Sharadevi Pai, T.R.A. Narayan, S. Somasundaram, Dattatreya A. Gupte.

PRATHAMIK EXAM.

FIRST CLASS.

Hari Narayan Gaysas, Gajanan D. Thosar, Narayan S. Sansgiri M. Annappaya, Shantaram R. Tamhane, Vasant S. Vadhawker, Dattatreya B. Thamhane, Chandraseker, Kharker, Vasant G. Mulye, Shantaram A. Chowbal, Shankar R. Thamhane, Vasant N. Maladker, Radhadevi Vakhnalli, G. S. Ramasami.

SECOND CLASS.

Hari Gagannath Rege, Moses L. Pugaonker, Lakhsman Ganesh Mahajan, A. Ramarao, M. Anandan Nair, Anant D. Mokashi, Umakant G. Vaidya Ganesh P. Thamhne, Dattareya N. Deshmukh, Sushiladevi Mokashi, Mukadevi Adur, Kumari Mirabai Kalbag, M. S. Subramanian, S. Krishnamachari, P. S. Natarajan, M. R. Rajagopalan, K. S. Marar, P. H. Ramakrishna Iyer, V. Somanathan, G. S. Krishnan, T. Kanakam, Vijayshankar M. Dave.

In And Around Bombay

(From Our Staff Correspondents)

Safety First Campaign

The executive heads of the Bombay City Police, Bombay Municipality and the Safety First Association are arranging for a biz campaign for the safety of the people of Bombay. The safety islands for the safety of the pedestrians and regulation of the traffic already made in the city have been found to be very popular. To the pedestrians, they give reasonable safety. To the motorists they teach the art of driving carefully while, to the police, they have been a blessing inasmuch as they have lessened the work of raising the hands very often. The large programme includes provision of islands at a number of places in the City, while the Safety First Association contemplate arranging demonstrations to instill the idea of safety among the school children and the pedestrians.

Police And Press

Scotland Yard will consult the Press. This news is published in connection with the crime-detection which requires every limb of publicity for so assiting in bringing culprits to book.

Hereafter, if Lord Trenchard's proposals come into force, the detective chiefs will as frequently as is necessary, hold conferences with the Pressmen and seek their help in giving publicity to the happenings and seeking for information from the public. Past experience has shown, says a news-report, that many crime mysteries would have been completely solved and many offenders would have been trapped without letting anything escape, if only proper publicity arrangements had been made.

To-day the Yard has grown wise and a new phase in crime-detection will be definitely reached by the recognition by such a powerful body as the Scotland Yard, of the Press as a necessary means in the huge machinery of crime-detection.

Bombay police officials would do well to take into account the part played by the Press in the city for detection of crime. Political bias ought not to come in the way of co-operation between the Press and Police officialdom and it must be realised that publicity in the Press would to a great extent relieve the burden of the Police, and no right-minded person from among the public would withhold co-operation, provided the method and manner of approaching the public by the Police authorities, are the right ones.

Daily Change At "Capitol"

There will be daily change of programme at the Capitol beginning from Saturday (3rd Nov.) to 9th inst. Three shows daily at 4, 6-30 and 10 p.m.

Sat. (3rd Nov.) "I am a Fugitive from a Chain Gang".
Sun. (4th Nov.) "Gold Diggers of 1933".
Mon. (5th Nov.) "Pardon us". Laurel and Hardy Comedy.
Tus. (6th Nov.) "The Devil's Brother" Laurel and Hardy Comedy.
Wed. (7th Nov.) "Son of The Desert" Laurel and Hardy Comedy.
Thrs. (8th Nov.) "Ben-Hur"
Fri. (9th Nov.) "Susan Lenox".

REGAL CINEMA.

At the Regal Cinema, the "Treasure Island" will run for the second week beginning from to-day (Saturday). There will be three shows daily, at 4, 6-30 and 10 p.m.

PUBLIC MEETING AT VILE PARLE

Under the auspices of Shree Vile Parle Kelavani Mandal a public meeting will be held including a programme of Garba dance, etc. of the students of the school to-morrow (Sunday) at 8-30 a.m. under the Presidentship of Sheth Mathuradas Visanji Khimaji, to honour Shreemati Gokalibai Punamchand for the princely donation of Rs. 50,000. she has made to the Vile Parle Educational Society.

(Other Local News See page 17.)

"CO-OPERATORS' DAY"

The Bombay Divisional, Fort, Girgaon and Dadar Co-operative Institutes will celebrate the All-India Co-operators' Day in Bombay to-day (Saturday)

The following is the Programme.

Fort: 3 p.m. to 5 p.m.

At Sir Cowasji Jehangir Hall, Fort. Mrs. Sarojini Naidu will preside. Speeches by prominent Co-operators, Singing, Entertainments etc. Light Refreshments.

Girgaum: 6 p.m. to 8 p.m.

At Servants of India Society's Hall. Sir Cowasjee Jehangir, will preside, Marathi and Gujarati Songs. Short Speeches. Light Refreshments.

Dadar: 9 p.m. to 11 p.m.

At Chhabildas Lallubhai Boys' High School, near Dhuru Hall Lady Jamsetji Road, Dadar.

V. P. Varde, will preside.

Short Speeches; Music, Mimicry etc. Light Refreshments.

Dinner On Sunday

At Luxmi Baug, New Bhatwadi, Girgaon, Sandhurst Road, Tram Terminus. Tea at 9 a.m. Indoor Games; Short Talks. Dinner at Noon, Musical entertainments.

MUSIC DEMONSTRATION

The 17th fortnightly music demonstration of Gandharva Maha Vidyalaya will be held to-day (Saturday) at 9 p.m. (S.T.) in the Govardhan Sanstha Hall Govardhan Bhavan, Second Floor, Khetwadi Main Road

THE REGAL
Daily at 4, 6-30 & 10 P.M.
The Theatre Magnificent
CONCESSION TO SCHOOLS AT 4 P.M. MATINEES
CONTINUED FOR 2nd WEEK
to enable ALL our patrons to see it!

WALLACE Beery · JACKIE Cooper

IN ROBERT LOUIS STEVENSON'S
TREASURE ISLAND
WITH LIONEL Barrymore
OTTO KRUGER · LEWIS STONE
NIGEL BRUCE · CHARLES 'CHIC' SALE

Sail the seas of romance with little Jim Hawkins and blustering, lovable Long John Silver as they bring back to the screen the same quickened heart-beat, the same laughter through tears that made their appearance in "The Champ" the triumph that it was!

DAILY CHANGE OF FILM MASTERPIECES
SPECIALLY SELECTED FOR DIVALI WEEK
The CAPITOL
Bombay's Leading Talkie House.
FROM SATURDAY, 3rd NOV. 1934
DAILY AT 4, 6-30 & 10 P. M.

SATURDAY, Nov. 3rd
WARNER BROS. MOST SENSATIONAL PICTURE
I AM A FUGITIVE FROM A CHAIN GANG
with PAUL MUNI
The real thrilling story of an escaped prisoner.

SUNDAY, Nov. 4th
WARNER BROS. GREATEST MUSICAL EXTRAVAGANZA
GOLD DIGGERS OF 1933
5 SONG HITS, 300 GLORIOUS GIRLS—13 GREAT STARS

MONDAY, Nov. 5th
LAUREL & HARDY
IN THEIR FIRST FULL LENGTH COMEDY
PARDON US

TUESDAY, Nov. 6th
LAUREL—HARDY & DENNIS KING
In M.G.M.'s unusual full length Comedy
THE DEVIL'S BROTHER
9 PARTS

WEDNESDAY, Nov. 7th
LAUREL & HARDY
IN THEIR FULL LENGTH COMEDY SENSATION!
SONS OF THE DESERT
8 PARTS

THURSDAY, Nov. 8th
M. G. M.'s OUTSTANDING PICTURE IN SOUND WITH AN INSPIRING MUSICAL SCORE!
BEN-HUR with RAMON NOVARRO

FRIDAY, Nov. 9th
GRETA GARBO
IN THE M.G.M. PICTURE THAT SHOWS HER AT HER MOST BRILLIANT
"SUSAN LENOX"
(HER FALL AND RISE)

TREMENDOUS RUSH TO SEE THE MOST GORGEOUS MUSICAL EVER PRODUCED
PATHE
Bombay's Cinema De Luxe
DAILY 3-30, 6-30 & 10 P.M.
Sunday Morning 10 A.M.
Phone 41561

THE GREATEST SHOW ON EARTH
WITH
THE MOST BEAUTIFUL GIRLS IN THE WORLD
FIVE MELODIOUS SONGS
including
"COCKTAILS FOR TWO"
"EBONY RHAPSODY"
"LOVELY ONE"
"MARIHUANA"
"LIVE & LOVE TO-NIGHT"
FOUR SPECTACULAR DANCE NUMBERS
including
"THE BATTLE OF MUSIC"
"THE SEA OF MERMAIDS"
"THE HUMAN POWDER BOX"
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The Bombay Chronicle

Red House, Parsi Bazar Street, Fort.

BOMBAY: SATURDAY, NOVEMBER 3, 1934

EDUCATIONAL IDEALS

With the approach of full self-government in India our educationists and the public in general have been critically examining our educational system and asking themselves if it is really calculated to fit our young men and women for the responsibilities of a self-governing India. Judged by this test as, indeed, by any other, our educational system is now generally admitted to be extremely defective and calls for a complete overhauling. Apart from special questions about technical education, primary education, medium of instruction and the like, the wider questions most discussed at educational conferences or University convocations refer to educational ideals, what they should be and how they can be achieved. These very questions were discussed but a few days ago at the Bombay Presidency Secondary Teachers' Conference at Jalgaon and in the Convocation Address of Sir Hassan Suhrawardy at the Mysore University.

Public School System

Prof. Kanitkar's presidential address at the Teachers' Conference concerned itself almost entirely with educational ideals. He particularly emphasized the importance of fostering in the students the spirit of self-reliance so as to help them to cope with any situation in life in which they might find themselves. He highly admires the British public schools for their special feature in training young pupils in self-reliance and presents these as models in many respects to Indian schools. Indeed, there are some things that India can learn from the public schools of England without slavishly copying their methods without any reference to Indian conditions. But Professor Kanitkar carries his admiration of these schools too far when he says:

> "You will allow me to point out that the whole of the Indian Administration is manned by the English Public School "Boys", and their influence is felt everywhere. Further, I am led to believe that for a long time to come the Public School training will remain a guiding element, and if, as Indianisation proceeds, this element is unfortunately lost sight of, it will prove a great loss to our motherland."

Apart from the fact that some of the best minds in Britain have unreservedly condemned the Public School system, it is ridiculous to suggest that any administrative virtues are a monopoly of English public school "boys" and that they cannot be imparted to Indians except through the agency of imported "boys" for a long time still to come.

No Communal Outlook

In his Convocation address to the graduates of the Mysore University Sir Hassan did well to emphasize the need for students early in life to develop a thoroughly national outlook, eliminating every petty sectarian or communal feeling. He rightly observes that "before there can be Hindu-Muslim unity on the political side there should be intellectual sympathy and co-operation between the two cultures" and shows how much can be gained educationally and politically by a proper study of both these cultures. Such a study ought to be the most important part of Indian history but, unfortunately, it is least emphasized in most of our present-day departmental text books. What wonder then if many of our educated men think only of their own culture and thus unconsciously develop a communal bias? In a most eloquent peroration Sir Hassan thus addressed the graduates of Mysore:

> "I do hope that when you enter life and are called upon to take your part in the control and administration of public affairs, you will not betray the cause of your own country's freedom or national unity. I put to you this challenge whether in your daily lives by your spoken word or silent deed, you will stand up even on self-sacrifice, for the cause of India, our motherland or betray your ideal in becoming partisans of a petty creed or community. Let each one answer himself."

Young men who look forward to playing important roles in free self-governing India should accept the challenge in the spirit in which it is given and demonstrate to the country that, whatever their failings, they will never betray their national cause by corrupting it with petty communal prejudices.

Insult To India

How European "interests" are safeguarded against Indians, and how the latter are insulted in their own country is well illustrated by the recent trouble at Karachi, as reported by our correspondent. "Hitherto," we learn, "one of the clauses in the contract forms, to which Indian merchants were compelled to agree, while trading with European merchants or local mills, was that, in case of a dispute, the matter was to be referred for settlement to only European members of the local Chamber of Commerce." This is open and palpable racial aggrandisement on the part of the non-Indians on India's own soil, and constitutes, without doubt, a grave insult to this country and its people.

Indeed, the insult is so obvious and intolerable that we are only amazed at the Karachi merchants allowing it—even though under protest—for such a long time. They have been, we understand, "putting up a fight for several years for the abolition from contracts of this clause." But they should have spurned it summarily long ago, instead of fighting for its abolition. For, it is in an affront to the whole nation. Be that as it may, we hope and trust that the European merchants of Karachi will be made to realise now that they have to choose between trade with India and conditions which no self-respecting people can tolerate anywhere in the world.

Insatiable Lancashire

Lancashire is truly insatiable with regard to special concessions claimed by it in India. After all the measures of preference conceded to it these several years, Lancashire still complains against the "absence hitherto of any Indo-British trade agreement to the benefit of Lancashire interests." What is still more surprising is that replying to the Lancashire deputation Mr. Runciman says that he is "much impressed by the case submitted by the deputation" and he promised to ask the Secretary of State to make an early communication to the Government of India. That Government does not need to be reminded about safeguarding the interests of Lancashire first and foremost but it is time the public made one more intensive effort to use nothing but cloth made in India.

IN THE LAW COURTS

Trade And Trade Marks.

(By N. H. P.)

Prima facie a man has a right to trade in his own name even if it is likely to lead to confusion between him and another trader of the same name. This right covers only the use of the name and does not extend to garnishings such as additions to the name, imitations of the get-up of goods or other attempts to pass off. The use by a person of his own name is circumscribed where the name of another person of that name has acquired a secondary meaning, that is, where it has become the name of that person's product. In such a case a person using the name is bound to take steps to prevent confusion by so using his name that his goods will not be mistaken for the goods of that other person, an obligation which does not rest upon him where the name has not acquired a secondary meaning. Even though a name has not acquired a secondary meaning, another person of that name will be restrained from using it if he acts fraudulently.

The matter of legislation on this important subject has happily begun to attract the attention of commercial bodies in India. In England, in May last, a Conference of the International Union for the Protection of Industrial Property, was held under the presidency of Sir Frederick Leith-Ross. It recognized the principle of indpendence of the protection of trade marks registered in another country after proper registration in the country of origin. The only advance found possible in the case of the Madrid Agreement for the repression of False Indications of Origin was in regard to the prevention of deceptive statements as to the origin of goods not attached to such goods —for example, in advertisements, invoices and other commercial documents.—Thirty-two countries of the union were represented at the Conference, as well as a number of non-unionist countries and the delegates numbered about 110.

It is hoped that the whole subject will receive careful study by experts, so as to lead to appropriate legislation in India.

Charles Dickens In The Law Courts.

One can imagine that the shade of Charles Dickens was hovering over the Chancery Court when a "friendly action brought to determine a point of law" was, in July last, tried before Mr. Justice Bennett, involving the determination of the question whether the copy right in the manuscript of the work of Charles Dickens known as "The Life of Christ" passed to Miss Hogarth (the sister-in-law of Charles Dickens) by virtue of the bequest to her contained in his will of "all my private papers whatsoever and wheresoever," or whether it fell into his residuary estate, and whether the copy right in that work was vested in Miss Hogarth at the date of her death; and whether the proceeds of sale ought to be held on the trusts of her estate or fell into the residuary estate of the testator. On February 6, 1934, the plaintiff had entered into a deed of assignment with Associated Newspapers Ltd. whereby all the copyright in "The Life of Christ" and the sole right to publish it was assigned to Associated Newspapers Ltd. The Plaintiff was Lady Dickens, the executrix and trustee of the will of Charles Dickens and of the will of Miss Hogarth. The defendants were the children of Sir Henry Dickens, who were beneficially interested in the estate of Miss Hogarth; and Miss Ethel Dickens a grandchild of the testator who represented the residuary lagatees under the will of Charles Dickens. Mr. Justice Bennett held that the manuscript was a private paper and passed to Miss Hogarth under the bequest to her. He further held that the proceeds of sale of the copyright ought to be held on the trusts applicable to the residuary estate of Charles Dickens.

Breach Of Unwritten Law.

Much adverse comment was aroused in England recently by the fact that an aeroplane flew over Old Haymarket, Liverpool, when the King was opening the Mersey Tunnel. The machine bore an advertisement on behalf of William Crawford and Sons, Limited, Fairfield biscuit works, Liverpool. The criticism was based on two grounds—that the noise made by the machine interfered with the ceremony, and that this form of publicity on such an occasion was very inappropriate. William Crawford and Sons, Limited, in a letter to the Press said:—

We cannot adequately express our feelings of profoundest regret at the deplorable occurrence of yesterday, when an aeroplane bearing our advertisement most unexpectedly appeared during the ceremony on the occasion of the

(Continued on page 8).

SEGREGATION IN EAST AFRICA

It Is Enforced Against Asiatics And Natives Even In The Provision Of Medical Relief

By EAST AFRICAN IV.

For all the different ways in which "Social Segregation", has been put into operation in East Africa, it is yet possible for the Europeans to support their actions with some sort of apparently plausible argument. But when it comes to the refusal of adequate medical facilities to Asiatics in the only real hospitals in East Africa, which are styled and used as ,European Hospitals", there is no further necessity to show to what extent the most elementary ideals of humanitarianism are existent in the hearts of those who have attained the enviable position of rulers over, and consequently protectors of, thousands of Asiatics and millions of natives, in East Africa. Had suitable arrangements been made, by the provision of "Asiatic Hospitals" to minister to the needs of a firmly established community which outnumbers the whites in the proportion of 5 to 1, there would have been no very strong cause to cavil at the introduction of segregation in hospitals. But the truth remains that with the exception of an Asiatic Ward in the Kampala Hospital, and a small so-called "Goan" Ward in the Dar-es-Salaam Hospital, the Asiatics receive "in-door" and "out-door" treatment in the Native hospitals which are invariably shoddily equipped, and such as they are, they fall far short of the minimum needs of the Asiatics.

A Reproach To Government

Although it is possible to obtain well-qualified doctors at the same rates of salaries, all the three governments employ Indian sub-assistant surgeons who have received only the rudiments of education in medicine. Paid about five times what they would have considered themselves very fortunate to get, had they stayed in India, many of these "doctors" are, as a rule arrogant and unsympathetic people. Most of the Asiatics prefer to remain out-door patients if they can help it, because conditions inside these hospitals are a standing reproach to the East African Governments. Dirty beds, dirtier beddings, inadequate and badly prepared food,—if it is at all provided, which is not the case in many hospitals—inattentive and careless attendants, sharp-tongued nurses, and "very busy" doctors, apart from the unsuitable buildings and bad localities,—all these are sufficient recommendation to keep anyone who can afford more expensive forms of private treatment, to steer clear of these places. Numbers of Government employees who are allowed free service prefer to spend their hard-earned money by calling in private practitioners. The irony of it is that the traditional philanthropy of Indians has manifested itself here as elsewhere, the Dar-es-Salaam "Sewa Haji Hospital" is an Indian gift.

While the Indians continue to be thus "treated", the Europeans enjoy the amenities provided by their huge hospitals, built in ideal surroundings, equipped on the most up-to-date lines, with batches of trained nurses, and numbers of highly qualified doctors. An addition of an Asiatic wing to all of these hospitals, at a small extra cost, would solve the whole difficulty. The same equipments could be used for all. Scope for research and training would be enlarged. It would even be possible to provide the facilities now denied to Europeans on grounds of expense, because increased demand could justify expenditure of large sums.

A Combined Hospital

The building of a combined European-Asiatic, and Native hospital in Nairobi, was a scheme mooted quite a long time ago. The Europeans with their insatiable thirst for more, said their hospitals needed enlargements and improvement owing to the rapid growth of their community. The Indians, who had never had a hospital of their own, demanded substantial medical facilities. The Natives had begun making increased use of the "white man's" medicine, because they were much better fed and housed than in their own huts. The expenditure of large sums on hospitals soon became inevitable.

Several responsible Europeans advocated the erection of a combined hospital. Segregation was to be complete—separate wards, separate dispensaries, separate waiting rooms, and even separate entrances. But the benefits of a large centralised institution were realised, and hence the proposal.

Europeans Oppose

At once there was opposition, from the Europeans, of course. One cause for the introduction of

(Continued on page 8)

Frankly Speaking

TURKEY'S FIVE YEAR PLAN

Whatever his other faults, Mustafa Kemal never lacked a tremendous reserve of dynamic energy and determination. When he makes up his mind to see a thing through, he does it, whatever the magnitude of his task. He has a five year plan which, when completed, will transform Turkey economically. But he is not content only with possessing it on paper. He means to enforce it and characteristically enough he would supervise it personally; and for that purpose the home of the Turkish Dictator would now be a special train moving about the whole of the country. We sincerely wish success to Turkey and Mustafa Kemal in the grand and magnificent undertaking.

THE CONTRAST

But the contrast with India is inescapable. This country, too, has special trains in use by its exalted rulers—better and more numerous trains and they have been running all over the land for about a hundred years. But the purpose has not been to launch, or supervise the progress of, any five year plan for the industrial, agricultural, educational or social regeneration of India. Indeed, this country has been entirely innocent of any such thing as a plan for the advancement of the country. Within ten years Turkey, exhausted and devastated Turkey, has out-distanced India. In another five years she will have left this country—blessed for a century with the continuous and persistent progressive influence of no less expert a "tutor" and "trustee" than Great Britain herself—far behind. What a contrast! And what a commentary!

REAL REASON

Parliament appears to have gone through much ado about nothing over the problem of the simultaneous publication in India and England of J. P. C. report and also the date of its publication. We agree with Sir Samuel Hoare that so far as the "Die-hards" of Great Britain are concerned they need not suspect "the hidden hand of an unscrupulous Government" in the resolution on behalf of the Joint Select Committee. Nor could the resolution be suspected of being charged with anti-Die-hard motives. But all this is really admitted directly or indirectly by Die-hard speakers themselves. The reason for the delay concerns, in fact, reactions in India. The publication of the report must follow and not precede the Assembly elections in India otherwise the pro-White Paper candidates will not even have the proverbial dog's chance. This is borne out by the Die-hard Sir Reginald Craddock's volunteering its denial on behalf of the British Government.

CIVICS AND POLITICS.

Labour gains at the municipal elections in England and Wales are indeed most remarkable and testify to a strong reaction in favour of the Party after its rout at the General Election in 1931. Its gains and losses are respectively 227 and 1, while the corresponding figures for the Conservatives are 13 and 109. As the issues at the municipal elections are generally of a local character, one cannot be sure that Labour will win to the same extent at the next Parliamentary elections. It is, however, interesting to note that the Municipal Reformers and the Independents have been utterly routed, from which it is possible to infer that political party feeling has been a decisive factor at the elections. This deserves to be particularly noted by those in India who pretend to be shocked at what they call mixing up civics with politics.

—PRESS VIEWS—

Great Achievements

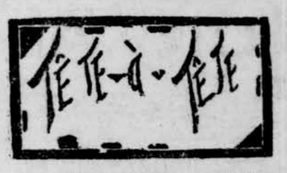
The Bombay Congress has restored fresh confidence of the people in Congress leadership. It has revolutionised the political situation, by creating unanimity and unity where divisions and differences were showing their menacing heads. It has opened up a vista of nation-wide activity, when the political outlook was threatening to wear a barren aspect. It has revitalized political life at a time when it was showing unmistakable symptoms of atrophy and decay. The Socialist, the Swarajist, the Nationalist, the Orthodox No-Changer, have all submerged their differences, and subordinated their respective view-points to enable the Congress to speak with one voice, and to give an united lead to the country.—"National Call.

Vote For Congress

We have no doubt that the Assembly voters will follow the advice of the Mahatma and prove to the world that the Congress is truly representative of the country. The country should do its best to make the new experiment a success, and for this every person must cast his vote in favour of Congress candidates. Every vote cast against them is betrayal of the Congress and the country. We appeal to the nationalist and other candidates to withdraw from the field. Let there be no anxiety as regards the Communal Award. The Congress is as much against it as anybody else, and it is only the Congress which can right the wrong and make a satisfactory settlement of the question.—"Forward."

Congress Giants

No one who owns Bharata-Mata as his mother will contemplate without a thrill of pride the assemblage in this week at Bombay of the best and the bravest of his brethren headed by two of India's greatest men—Mahatma Gandhi and Rajen Babu. That giants who would shed lustre on any country in this broad globe of ours, giants like Pundit Madan Mohan Malaviya, Sardar Vallabhbhai Patel, and Khan Bahadur Abdul Gaffar Khan willingly, heartily, proudly agreed to be of the entourage of these two great heroic sons of the Mother, proves as nothing else can, that not all the desperate machinations of a section of our rulers, aided by the weak-kneed Jaichandisms of the morally defective children of the Mother, can hope to beat back the upsurge welling in the breasts of a million, million Indians to reign once again as masters in their house-holds, unconvinced and undismayed by the frantic arguments to the contrary urged by karmic-cold politicians of the Sastry type and karmic-kirata politicians of the —unmentionable so-and-so type. —"Evening Mail."



Poor Bishop Barnes! He has deeply irritated Bori Bundar for making a geographical mistake in suggesting that innocent people of "Afghanistan" had been bombed.

The mistake is not serious in itself—who is the Englishman who is not mistaken about India?—but it offends because of the context in which it occurs.

* * * *

Bori Bundar duly snubs the Bishop and goes on to give the history of the last three bombings on the Frontier. But forgets the poor man's arguments. The points are (1) Christianity and (2) Bombing of the innocent along with the "guilty."

But we sympathise with the local B.B. rather than with the "Home" B.B.

* * * *

"NEED FOR WHITE METAL PROTOCOL."

—Headline.

But doesn't the White Paper provide due safeguards for the Steel-frame?

* * * *

"The most comprehensive deputation that Lancashire has ever sent" has expressed "disappointment at the absence hitherto of any Indo-British trade agreement to the benefit of the interests of Lancashire."

What is the comprehensive Mr. Mody's comprehensive opinion?

* * * *

"Sir Samuel Hoare expressed astonishment at Mr. Winston Churchill's suggestion that the copy could be air-mailed and printed in India."

The suggestion certainly is astonishing. India is NOT the place where its own constitution could be printed. Astonishing and scandalous. In fact, only one suggestion could be more astonishing and scandalous: the suggestion that India's constitution could be drawn up in India.

* * * *

Sir Samuel also said, "The date of Indian elections never entered into the minds of any member of the Select Committee."

Could it mean that it had never been out of the minds of any member of the Select Committee?

* * * *

According to Sir Henry Page-Croft "It would have been a much happier outcome of the protracted inquiry if people in India had known beforehand the broad principles of the reports."

The "broad principles"—even the very deep ones—are already known and Sir Henry need not bother about the outcome. It is going to be very happy although the elections have come before the report.

* * * *

PREPARING FOR SPEEI WAR

Powers Believe Success Of Next Conflict Depends On Rapid Transport.

—Headlines.

Of souls?

* * * *

Municipal elections in England have resulted in "sweeping Labour gains."

It was about time, we should imagine, for the opposition parties to go to the dust bin.

* * * *

Describing the state of parties in the London boroughs, Reuter says, "A solitary anti-socialist Alderman defies Labour in Bermondsey."

We hope he acts effectively as a warning.

* * * *

"The Lure Of A Rupee, Sentenced To Six Months" are headlines in a Sind contemporary.

Only? We thought it was imprisoned for life in every human heart.

* * * *

Heavy Stranger (returning to theatre between the acts of the pantomime): "Did I tread on your toes as we went out?"

Seated Man (grimly): "You did, sir."

Stranger (to his wife): "That's right, Matilda; this is our place."

J. S. C. Report To Be Published On Nov. 22

Govt. Anxious To Introduce Bill As Early As Possible

LONDON, Nov. 1.

The Joint Select Committee on Indian constitutional reforms has now concluded its deliberations, and formally presented its report to Parliament, both Houses of which to-day agreed to its simultaneous publication in India and Britain. According to present arrangements the publication will occur on November 22 in both countries. It is expected that the report will be considered at the Conservative Conference about the middle of December as agreed by Mr. Stanley Baldwin, and thereafter will be debated in both Houses of Parliament before Christmas.

Lord Hailsham in the House of Lords stated that the Government were anxious for the earliest possible introduction of the Bill, but doubted its possibility before the beginning of 1935.

DEBATE BEFORE X'MAS LIKELY?

Lord Linlithgow, proposing a motion in the House of Lords similar to Sir Austen Chamberlain's expressed the opinion that the simultaneous publication which was approved of by every member of the Select Committee was essential.

He said that it was difficult to conceive of any other course in the case of reports of major importance concerning the distant part of Empire as closely as this country.

Baron Lloyd said that some members were concerned at the delay nearly a month before the publication, and emphasised the magnitude of the task confronting the members in forming their opinion on the report in the time available. He inquired as regards the interval after the publication and before the report was debated.

Viscount Hailsham replied that no date has been fixed, but foreshadowed the debate before Christmas. He said he would consult the general wishes in this regard.

Replying to Earl Howe inquiring when the Bill would be introduced, Viscount Hailsham said that Government were anxious for the earliest possible introduction. He doubted the possibility before the beginning of 1935, and added that presumably it would be first introduced in the House of Commons.

The motion was agreed to.

Failure Of Safeguards

Lord Strickland drew attention to the lessons applicable to India from the failure of designedly amplest safeguards in Malta and "resulting in the state of illegality, stagnation and reaction consequent on the non-application of the safegards in good time."

Great reforms, said Baron Strickland, in the administration of justice in Malta have been achieved after the suspension of responsible Government.

Experience showed that there was no middle course between the representative government without ministerial responsibility and full Dominion Status.

Continuing he said that no thanks could be expected anywhere for the grant of government based on safeguards. A return to responsible government in Malta was impossible for several years.

Absurd Analogy

The Earl of Plymouth replying for Government, declared that the attempt to find an analogy between Malta and India was absurd; conditions were widely differed in every respect.

He did not agree that the safeguards in Malta had failed, and maintained they worked exactly as expected.

"BREACH OF PRIVILEGE"

Hoare Surprised At Churchill's Suggestion

LONDON, Nov. 1.

Sir Samuel Hoare, in the debate in the Commons on the J. P. C. report, expressed astonishment at Mr. Winston Churchill's suggestion that the copy could be air-mailed and printed in India. He said experts of both the Houses were unanimous that it would be a breach of privilege, and emphasised that the members of the Select Committee were unanimous in desiring simultaneous publication and agreed that the 22nd November was the earliest feasible date.

He continued, "The date of Indian elections never entered into the minds of any member of the Select Committee. Nobody could have stated in the last Summer when the report would be presented. It was necessary as early as last May to settle when the elections should occur, and without breaking confidence I can tell Mr. Churchill that the Viceroy and I agreed to the elections being held about this time as long ago as early last Summer at a time when nobody had the least idea when the Select Committee would report."

Sir Samuel Hoare maintained that he had completely disposed of Mr. Churchill's suggestion in that regard.

After Sir Henry Page-Croft had spoken, Sir Austen Chamberlain's motion was agreed to without division.

No Foundation At All

Sir Samuel Hoare thought suspicions might have been avoided if Mr. Churchill had accepted the invitation to serve on the Select Committee. He would then have known that there was not the least foundation for any suggestions of suspicions to which he had given utterance.

Sir Henry Page-Croft said although they were assured that it could not be prevented, it was deplorable that the Select Committee decisions were to be announced after almost all the Provinces had completed the elections.

It would have been a much happier outcome of the protracted inquiry if people in India had known beforehand the broad principles of the reports.—Reuter's Special.

BAD FOR MOTORISTS

U. S. Tyre Companies Increase Prices

NEW YORK, Nov. 1.

It is expected that most companies will follow the example of one of the leading manufacturers in increasing tyre prices by 12 to 25 per cent.—Reuter.

Says

MAHATMAJI

"Whenever you require anything GENUINE SWADESHI then make it a point to visit this Bazaar.

(Shoorji Vallabhdass Swadeshi Bazaar)

Because the PROFITS of this Swadeshi Bazaar belong to

THE NATION

SWEEPING LABOUR GAINS

Big Landslide In English Municipal Elections

LONDON, Nov. 2.

Sweeping Labour gains, especially in the industrial areas, have resulted hitherto in the municipal elections held in England and Wales yesterday, including London, where 28 borough councils are elected 'en bloc' every three years. Consequently this was the first election since the Labour route in 1931 immediately after the General Election.

Turned Tables In London

Labour has turned the tables in London and captured hitherto six boroughs in addition to the four previously held. The biggest victory was in Southwark where 52 seats have been gained out of a possible 53, and the Municipal Reformers have been obliterated. An All-Labour Council rules Poplar. A solitary anti-Socialist Alderman defies Labour in Bermondsey.

On the contrary the Municipal Reformers again monopolise Westminster. Hitherto, in London the gains and losses are:—

LABOUR 227 and 1;

MUNICIPAL REFORMERS 1 and 210.

One-third of the Provincial Borough Councils are elected every three years, thus the elections are annual.

Gains and losses hitherto are:

LABOUR 203 and 3.

CONSERVATIVES 13 and 109.

LIBERALS 4 and 34.

INDEPENDENTS 5 and 74.

Labour has gained control at Hull, Derby, Burnley and Oldham and Stoke-on-Trent.

READY TO ENTER SAAR

French Motor Units Await S. O. S. From President Knox

PARIS, Nov. 1.

It is authoritatively stated that French motor units behind the Alsatian border are ready to enter the Saar at a moment's notice, if President Knox issues an s. o. s. that the the local gendarmerie were overwhelmed by the Nazis.—Reuter.

WARNING TO BRITAIN

GENEVA, Nov. 1.

The League Council has been convoked for November 21 to study the question of the Saar Plebiscite. Meanwhile the reports of French preparations to march troops across the Saar border as a precaution against a possible German putsch, have aroused resentment in Germany.

The official Diplomatische Korrespondenz warns that Britain would be held partly responsible for the consequences if French troops enter the Saar.—R

Britain Neutral.

The maintenance of order in the Saar Plebiscite and the French threat to move in troops are having the close attention of the British Government. It is learned as signatories of the Versailles Treaty the British Government desire that the Plebiscite should be held fairly without the exercise of pressure, and are convinced that the League is taking adequate precautions to ensure this.

While regarding France's attitude as an entirely proper one the Government do not think French fears are likely to materialise, unless the parties in the Saar lose all sense of responsibility.

Britain for the present does not intend to take any special action.—Reuter.

U. S. GOVT. DEFICIT PASSES MILLION DOLLAR MARK

Gold Receipts Raise Total Of Assets

WASHINGTON, Nov. 1.

The United States Government deficit for the present fiscal year has passed 1,000,000,000 dollar mark to-day. The excess of expenditure over receipts totalled 1,026,788,000 dollars. Gold receipts exceeding 2,000,000 dollars have raised the total of gold assets to 8,001,062,000 dollars, the first time the figure has exceeded 8,000,000,000.

Emergency expenditures were 1,105,872,000 dollars; general expenditures 1,129,101,000 and receipts 1,208,184,000.

An increasing number of silver certificates has been issued against silver bought by the Treasury under the Silver Purchase Act. Over 50,000,000 dollars have been obtained from the issue of certificates against the metal previously held by the Treasury.—Reuter.

Like Gladstone In His Nominal Retirement

British Press Views On Gandhiji's Decision

HE WILL STILL DOMINATE HIS PARTY FROM BACKGROUND, SAYS "NEWS CHRONICLE"

(From Our Own Correspondent).

LONDON, Oct. 27.

(By air mail.)

At the time of writing, only three newspapers have made editorial comments on the reported decision of Mahatma Gandhi to resign from the Congress organisation. In the course of an editorial, the "Manchester Guardian," which is supposed to carry on the Liberal radicalism of the late Mr. C. P. Scott says that "the reasons which have led him to this move (retirement from the Congress) are complex but not obscure."

HE MAY STILL RETURN.

"He has been shocked," the paper continues, "and discouraged by reports of "corruption" in local Congress activities—"corruption" meaning here trickery over electing officials and juggling with party funds. He also feels that the party is moving away from his own philosophy to a more secular political programme. And there is the threat of Socialist "permeation." So he feels that he ought to take his embarrassing prestige out of the party and leave it to follow its own way, without the hypocrisy of pretending to be guided by ideas in which it no longer believes. One cannot doubt the sincerity of Mr. Gandhi's decision; one only regrets its necessity. Years ago in India it was clear to many observers that the enormous hopes which Mr. Gandhi attaches to his philosophy of "soul force" (a much better translation of the Indian words than "passive resistance") could not be enduringly successful, they tried poor human nature too high. There is only one complete Gandhism and that is Mr. Gandhi himself. Whatever final influence he may have on the development of Indian thought about man and the State (and it must be large) his former followers, whether they are now "Constitutionalists" or revolutionary Socialists, are moving towards a more secular programme and more secular methods. Official Congress, however, as a correspondent in Bombay points out, may well be afraid of the effect of the great man's defection on their chances at the forthcoming elections, and the Socialists should be proportiontely jubilant that they need no longer fear so strongly his influence in them. The future of Congress is left to be decided by other and small men—for the moment at least, since Mr. Gandhi may always still return."

LOSS TO NATIONALISTS PARTY

According to the "News Chronicle," "Mr. Gandhi's retirement is, on the whole, undoubtedly a loss to the Indian Nationalist party. His views latterly have been so obviously out of harmony with those of probably the majority of his followers that it is not very surprising he should feel himself a "burden" to them. But while nobody will pretend that Gandhi has been an ideal political leader—there can very rarely have been a man of such vast influence whose counsel was upon occasion so utterly unpractical—he was at least a leader; and one of the greatest that the world has ever seen. It is not only difficult to point to a real "successor" to Gandhi; it is almost impossible even to imagine one."

LIKE GLADSTONE.

The weekly "Spectator" says "whether Mr. Gandhi has or has not actually retired from the Indian National Congress is still a little obscure. His views, particularly on the subject of khaddar—homespun cloth—and the fostering of village industries, are being fully accepted by Congress, and his demand that non-violence shall be formally and prominently inserted in its programme has been immediately conceded. The spinning-wheel crusade must be regarded, to-day at any rate, as an end in itself, not an oblique form of boycott of British textiles. Mr. Gandhi, impressed like everyone else with the necessity of raising the miserable standard of life in the villages of India, is endeavouring to find some ancillary industry for the peasant in the months when little or no work on the land is possible. Hence his proposal that instead of paying the trifling fees (four annas) for Congress membership every member should deliver 8,000 feet of home-spun yarn monthly. It looks as though Mr. Gandhi, withdrawing like Mr. Gladstone into nominal retirement, will still dominate his party from the background and may return to dominate it openly at any moment. Certainly no obvious successor suggests himself."

Sec. 144 Promulgated At Jubbulpore

Armed Police Guard Municipal Premises

JUBBULPORE, Nov. 2.

Considerable sensation prevailed last night before the commencement of the meeting of the Jubbulpore Municipality, which under the Deputy Commissioner's instruction was convened by the President to consider Mr. Chiranjilal Sharma's (ex-Municipal Secretary) re-instatement as ordered by Mr. Nayudu, Minister, who upsetting his predecessor Mr. Yusuff Shariff's decision ordered Mr. Sharma's re-instatement in the place of Mr. Nityendranath Sil, a jail returned pleader.

SEC. 144 PROMULGATED

The District Magistrate apprehending breach of peace promulgated an order under section 144 prohibiting the public, excepting the Municipal members, office bearers, and the meeting clerk from entering the Municipal precincts one hour before and after the meeting and posted a strong posse of armed police at every entrance with the City Superintendent, City Magistrate, several Inspectors and sergeants to maintain peace and order.

"REMOVE THE POLICE"

This order was enforced so rigorously that even Mr. Nityendranath Sil, Secretary, and the pressmen were not allowed admission. However, according to information received when the proceedings commenced under such a tense situation several members objected to the presence of police which they felt as a sheer intimidation on their right of free discussion and voting. On this Mr. Vishnudayal Bhargava raised a point of order urging the President either to remove the police or to adjourn the meeting 'sine die.'

ADJOURNED IN PROTEST

He was in duty bound to safeguard the members' freedom for discussion and voting Mrs. Shubhadrakumari Chowhan re-inforcing Mr. Bhargava's point of order, stated that she was threatened with arrest in case she voted against Mr. Sharma's re-instatement resolution. Upon these Mr. Dwaraka Prasad Misra remarked that as he was unable to vouchsafe the freedom of discussion with the police surrounding the premises, he could not help adjourning the meeting and further promised to hold the meeting when coercion was removed and members' freedom was restored.

PRESIDENT EXPLAINS

After adjournment, the President with 16 members left the Hall and addressing the standing public explained the situation which made him to adjourn the meeting in protest.

Mr. Govindas supporting Mr. Misra's action exhorted the public to support the Congress even after the adjournment of the meeting and the president's departure.

Members of the Opposition party remained sitting in the Hall and are reported to have passed resolutions re-instating Mr. Sharma and curtailing the president's powers. It is now to be seen what development takes place in this piquant situation.—United Press.

Lancashire Deputation Waits On Mr. Walter Runciman

Negotiations For Commercial Agreement With India Promised By President Of Board Of Trade

LONDON, Nov. 1.

The most comprehensive deputation Lancashire has ever sent to Whitehall saw Mr. Walter Runciman, Mr. Colville, Dr. Burgin, and Mr. R. A. Butler, at the Board of Trade this afternoon to express disappointment at the absence hitherto of any Indo-British trade agreement to the benefit of Lancashire interests. The deputation was arranged by the Manchester Chamber of Commerce, and a Joint Committee of cotton trade Organisations.. The spokesmen who included Mr. A. W. Campbell, a member of the Lancashire Mission to India, pointed out that last year's understanding between Sir William Clare Lees and Mr. Mody had hitherto not resulted in any official measure for reciprocal trade advantages between Lancashire and India, and urged that Lancashire products should be given a fair place in the Ottawa scheme.

MR. W. RUNCIMAN.

CAREFUL CONSIDERATION PROMISED

Mr. Runciman replied that he was much impressed by the case submitted by the deputation and assured them that all they said would be most carefully considered, and he would ask the Secretary of State to make an early communication to the Government of India.

Mr. Runciman also assured the deputation that their representations would be fully kept in mind in that regard, and every endeavour would be made to conclude negotiations for a trade agreement as quickly as possible. —Repter's Special.

EUROPEAN LADY'S AMAZING BEHAVIOUR

Alleged Assault On Municipal Employee

JAMNADAS MEHTA WITHDRAWS MOTION ON COMMISSIONER'S ASSURANCE

A report in the "Bombay Chronicle" a few days ago in regard to an incident in Sir P. M. Mehta's Garden at Malabar Hill, where it was alleged, a European lady assaulted a Municipal Mali was the topic of discussion in the Municipal Corporation on Friday when Mr. Jamnadas M. Mehta moved the following resolution:

SCENE IN P. M. MEHTA GARDEN

That the attention of the Commissioner be invited to the Press reports of the incidents which happened at Sir Pherozeshah Menta Gardens on Friday the 25th October 1934, and he be requested to report at the next adjourned meeting of the Corporation the action he proposes to take against a Mrs. Mitchell Williams for carrying an unchained dog into the gardens, for not chaining it when requested by the Municipal Officer on duty, for not giving her name when demanded by that Officer, for assaulting and beating a Municipal gardener in the discharge of his duty, for assaulting and beating another Municipal employee who remonstrated with her and for disorderly conduct on the premises in violently abusing the people who were lawfully standing there and requesting her to give her name to the Municipal Officer."

Mr. Jamnadas Mehta said that the nature of offence was such that it stood condemned. He was personally the witness of the incident along with many other known gentlemen such as Sir. Purshotamdas Thakurdas, Mr. Shantidas Ashkuran and Khan Bahadur Kawasji Petigara, the Deputy Commissioner of Police. The surprise of all was that while the wife had practically run amok, the husband was silent and mum. All the rules of courtesy were flouted by that lady and she abused Indians as liars, Gandhites and not fit for Swaraj, etc.

The Municipal Commissioner said that the lady in question was being prosecuted.

Mr. Jamnadas thereupon withdrew his proposition.

FOR POOR IN-PATIENTS

Sir J. B. Boman Behram then moved:—

That the Corporation are of opinion that the orders recently passed by Government for the charging of a fee of annas six per diem to those in-patients who are neither indigent nor well-to-do and are supplied food from the Hospitals in the City under Government control, will cause a great amount of hardship to the poor people who have to resort to these hospitals for treatment and His Worship the Mayor be requested to address Government with a request to reconsider the orders and cancel the notification.

Sir J. B. Boman Behram said the Hospital Maintenance Committee recently met and passed a resolution to protest against the move of the government to charge fees to the poor. It was therefore in fitness of things that the corporation too should send their protest through the Mayor.

Rao Bahadur R. S. Asavle seconded the proposition.

MUNICIPAL CONSTITUTION

Dr. J. N. Choksy supported the proposition and said that the Bombay Municipality paid Rs. 4,14,000 to the Government as their contribution for the maintenance of the hospitals and it was but fair that they should send their protest. He also pointed out that government dispensaries charged exhorbitantly for the medicines. He saw a few days ago in a dispensary in the suburbs a patient being charged Rs. 1/2 for half an ounce of tincture of camphor which was sold at Rs. 2 per pound.

Dr. D. N. Saher also supported the proposition.

"UNDIGNIFIED"

Mr. A. P. Sabawala opposed the motion and said that a resolution of the corporation whether they should charge fees in the municipal dispensaries and hospitals or not was under consideration of the Medical Relief Committee and it would be undignified for them to ask the government not to charge the fees when they themselves were undecided.

The resolution was put to vote and was carried.

The Corporation then adjourned till the 15th instant.

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Rights Of Indian States' Subjects

CONGRESS MUST NOT IGNORE THEM

Our Readers' Views

To The Editor of "The Chronicle"

Sir,—The session of the Indian National Congress is over, and particularly the two resolutions about the Parliamentary Board, and the amended constitutions have been adopted. It may be said with due deference to the President that the official resolutions about the Parliamentary programme, took the entire time of the Subjects Committee. The resolutions of the Socialists were guillotined, and no time was given to the resolutions of private members. No reference was made at all to the position of the seventy millions of State subjects who form part and parcel of India. The silence of the leaders of the Congress, and their indifference towards the rights of the people of the States was inexpedient, unjustified, and annoying.

The people of the States who heard the clarion call of the nation and plunged into the fight for freedom were absolutely forgotton, and they have not received even the lip-sympathy of Gandhiji and other members of the Working Committee.

The All India Socialist party deserves the hearty congratulations of the young and rising generation within Indian States for their adoption of the resolution about the elimination of aristocratic rule. They had the courage to stand by the suffering humanity of the States.

They deserve more our congratulations for their plain speaking and having no mental reservation about their attitude towards the States.

At the Calcutta and Lahore sessions of the Congress the resolution that was adopted was that "...this Congress further assures the people of Indian States of its sympathy with and support in legitimate and peaceful struggle for the attainment of full responsible government." But the Gandhiji-Kelkar correspondence opens a new chapter in the relations of the Congress and the States. It refuses to interfere in the affairs of Indian States. The policy of non-interference is nothing but a retreat of the Congress, and a flat refusal to give any support to the States people's struggles. The new resolution which has been referred to a sub-committee has skilfully taken away the words "support in their legitimate and peaceful struggle." The policy of negation is really incomprehensible, and will allow even a princeling to say "I am the State.' —Yours, etc.,

L. V. DANI.

Parsis & Assembly Election

To The Editor of "The Chronicle"

Sir,—The fact of Biharis having been Presidents of the Congress sessions in Bombay has been commented on in the Press. It is no less significant that with one exception Parsis have been Presidents of the Reception Committees on these occasions. Will the Parsi voters remember this proud heritage and vote for the Congress candidates? Can Mr. Nariman not counteract the propaganda of Sir Cowasji Jehangir.—Yours, etc.,

J. P. M.

Loud Speakers At Congress

To The Editor of "The Chronicle."

Sir,—Mahatma Gandhi in his statement of the 30th October 1934 has said that in the Congress Session held at Bombay the delegates listened to him for over an hour and were following his exposition with the utmost attention. He adds:—"All this was possible because of the perfect Loud-speaker arrangements that were made for the Subjects Committee as for the open Sessions."

Similar remarks have also been passed by Babu Rajendra Prasad, the President, and other members of the working Committee, and everybody will agree with them that "Much of the success of the Congress was surely due to the very nice arrangements of the Loud-speakers, without which it would have become impossible to manage and control such huge crowds as had collected at the gathering. With the help of these Loudspeakers even the persons outside the Pandal could listen, and having been engrossed in the hearing of the speeches, they too kept silent and orderly."

May I just venture to hint through your esteemed journal that this loudspeaker arrangement was made by the famous Chicago Telephone and Radio Company of Bombay, a highly reputed firm of more than 25 years' standing, who won the congratulations of the Congress and Mahatma Gandhi in particular, also last time at Karachi, and who have been supplying the apparatus at almost every meeting held at Bombay and elsewhere. Certainly, they do deserve the thanks due to them.—Yours, etc.

"PUBLICUS."

Echo Of General Strike

To The Editor of "The Chronicle."

Sir,—You will have done a service to the political sufferers by ventilating through your valuable paper a serious grievance which urgently calls for the attention of the public, and particularly of our representatives in the Legislative Council who are responsible to public opinion. Most of the Labour leaders were imprisoned under various charges by Government during the recent labour unrest in Bombay. Some of them have been released in due course after having served their term. The case of Dr. Adhikari of the Meerut trial fame and his younger brother, I. Adhikari, has been remarkably unfortunate.

Dr. Adhikari and I. Adhikari have been well-known in Bombay as sincere and silent workers in the cause of the labour movement. They have devoted thir lives selflessly to the work of Labour organisation in Bombay ever since the exploited workers became conscious of their human rights. According to their lights they have been among the Leftist school of Labour Politicians; and besides this, they are among the few highly intellectual young men who have sacrificed their all to win freedom for the exploited millions of India.

Immediately after the last General Strike in Bombay they were arrested and detained in gaol without trial. No specific charges were put against them during their detention in prison, and within a month or two they were released along with others only to be victimised under the Ordinance Act by deportation to Bijapur which is far away from their native place, and to which they are almost strangers having no relatives or friends there to render them any kind of help regarding lodging and boarding for which they are forced to make their own arrangements with great difficulty. They have been kept at Bijapur under strict police supervision, and no one knows what Government have in mind about lifting the ban on them. In such cases of punishment the deported person is generally interned in his native place with some restrictions; but Government have thought fit to treat the Adhikari brothers uncharitably by interning them at Bijapur. To add to their troubles, the younger brother I. Adhikari is not keeping well in the climate of the place, his health having suffered much. Bijapur cannot be expected to meet his medical requirements satisfactorily being backward in every respect. He is not able to secure the medicines specially needed for his chronic complaint, and to make this hardship more painful no relative or friend of his is there to help him in the sickness. In such a circumstance it is proper that these young men should receive an earnest public attention. Their transfer from Bijapur to a more suitable place is a crying need, and I hope, influential public opinion will compel Government to change this attitude in detaining them at a far off and inconvenient place like Bijapur.—Yours, etc.,

"ONE WHO KNOWS."

Dacoits Wound Villagers And Decamp

RANGOON, Nov. 1.

Two villagers sustained gunshot wounds and were removed to hospital when five dacoits armed with guns and dahs opened fire at a village in Hanthawaddy District on a party of villagers, who attempted to apprehend them. It appears that the dacoits ransacked an Indian fieldhut and gagged woman. Meanwhile two other inmates rushed out and informed neighbours who then appeared on the scene but the intruders fired at them and decamped with cash and property valued at about Rs. 200.—A.P.

Shrimati Gokalibai Punamchand who has donated Rs. 50,000 to the Vile Parle Education Society.

PAINTERS ON STRIKE

Formulate Demands

All the workers employed at the shop of Messrs. Mhatre, Bros., Painters, Thakurdwar, came out on strike on Friday morning under the leadership of the Fainting Kamgar Union. The shop is being picketed by the volunteers of the union. The following are the demands of the strikers:—

(1) Half the amount of wages for October and the full amount due for overtime work in October should be paid immediately.

(2) Wages for each month should be paid in two equal instalments before the 25th of the same month and the 15th of the next month.

(3) Payment for overtime work on each day should be made on the same day.

(4) All Sundays and 15 other holidays during the year should be counted as full-pay holidays.

(5) Attendance on Sundays and holidays should not be compulsory, and work on such days should be paid at overtime rates.

(6) Overtime work on any day should not exceed one hour.

(7) Night shift should be four hours only and should be reckoned as a full pay.

(8) Each worker should get an increment of five rupees in wages.

(9) Each apprentice should be paid Rs. 12 per month.

(11) Workers should not be abused or insulted.

(12) There should be no victimisation.

NIMBKAR RELEASED

Mr. R. S. Nimbkar was released from the Arthur Road prison on Friday morning after serving a term of imprisonment. He was received at the jail gate by Miss Maniben Kara, Mr. V. K. Karnik, Mrs. Ushabai Dange, Mr. Mhapankar, Pendse and others. He was taken in procession to the Girni Kamgar Union centre offices at Delisle Road and Ferguson Road. Mr. Nimbkar assured the workers that he would be at the service of their movement as before.

SEGREGATION IN EAST AFRICA

(Continued from page 6.)

the "political" type of virulence against this scheme, was the suggested site, which bordered on the so-called "European residential area". A petition was signed and submitted to the Governor, who thought it wise to postpone the scheme, "indefinitely". Depressed revenue was the convenient excuse.

The Indians continued their ill-organised fight, and obtained some support from the saner Whites. Over-crowding in the European hospitals made leaders of that community to press the Government to do its "merest duty". At long last and after bitter recriminations, the principle of a combined hospital was agreed to, and it is said that after all, Nairobi will be the first town to have such a hospital. When the admirable scheme will no longer be a "scheme" but an accomplished fact, remains to be seen. Meanwhile the Indians continue to form long queues outside Government dispensaries and to spend money they cannot afford on private treatment. There is no money for a decent hospital, though very soon Nairobi will have a magnificent law court building, a huge town hall, and an imposing "Central Offices".

These Punjab volunteers were in charge of the supply of drinking water to all delegates and visitors in Abdul Gaffar Nagar during the Congress Sessions. They performed their duties most satisfactorily and won the approbation of one and all. They are seen here with the G.O.C.

Place Country Before Community

Treat Vote As Sacred Trust To Be Exercised In Larger Interests Of Nation

NARIMAN'S CALL TO MINORITIES

I do not think it would be out of place at this juncture to issue a short appeal to the voters of the minor communities not only of our city, but of the whole presidency. Parsees and Christians, though numerically the weakest, are still considered to be progressive and advanced communities in the country, and as such they are expected to possess broad and wide political outlook.

Sir H. Gidney the leader of the Anglo-Indian community, has often declared that the Anglo-Indians must be merged in the common Indian citizenship and be proud of styling themselves as Indians, if they desire, not only to survive, but even to thrive in new India, they must rid themselves of narrow vision and spirit of isolation and cultivate a fellow feeling of cordiality and common brotherhood with other communities inhabiting this great land.

Elections are unique opportunities that may be well utilised for furthering such good fraternal inter-communal relationship by generously supporting candidature on merits alone, regardless of communal or other selfish considerations; it would be suicidal and disastrous to the future interest of minor communities as a whole, if narrow-minded and short-sighted policy prevails and communalists made a sorry display of their fanataicsm and raised the unpatriots cry of 'Parsees for Parsees' and 'Christians for Christians' etc.

I, therefore, appeal to voters of minor communities not to be swayed away by communal considerations but to treat this franchise as a sacred trust and civic right to be exercise in the larger interests of the country and the nation as a whole. I hope candidates of the minor communities themselves will discourage such short-sighted policy and make no attempt to exploit communal feelings and sentiments on such national and patriotic occasions.

CONGRESS FILMS READY FOR SCREEN

Appeal To Distributors

The General Secretaries of the Reception Committee state as follows:

We are glad to announce that the film (both talkie and silent) of the momentous Congress Session that was held in the City is now ready and very soon it will come out on the screen.

We have to request the film distributors of various centres in the country to give us their best offers for distribution rights in their own centres. Even offers for all-India distribution will be entertained by the Reception Committee.

All Communications in regard to the Congress Films should be addressed to the Film Board, C/o Congress House, Bombay No. 4.

OBEY CONGRESS MANDATE

(Through The Congress Election Campaign Bureau).

The General Secretaries of the Bombay Provincial Congress Committee have addressed the following letter to the Secretaries of various bodies and associations like the Tenants' Associations, Co-operative Societies, Ganpati Utsav Mandals and others:

You are aware that the Indian National Congress is running the Assembly elections and the Congress candidates for the election from the City of Bombay are Sjt. K. M. Munshi and Dr. G. V. Deshmukh. I need not add anything in praise of these candidates since their services to the cause of freedom are too well-known to need any reminder. The Congress has staked its prestige on these elections and an adverse vote will be a great blow to that prestige. It, therefore, behoves us all to pool our resources together and make a supreme endeavour to maintain the hold of the Congress upon the people of India. It is not for us now to question why. The mandate of the Congress is quite clear and it is our sacred duty to obey it in letter and spirit.

I know you have got considerable influence with the voters of your Wadi and Association. On behalf of the Bombay Provincial Congress Committee, I appeal to you to use that influence in successfully returning the Congress candidates. You should call meeting of the voters in your Wadi or Association and pass a resolution supporting the Congress candidates. On the day of the election, i.e., on the 14th of November, you have to see that all voters you know of, do go to the polling booth and cast their votes for Sjt. K. M. Munshi and Dr. G. V. Deshmukh.

Our volunteers will approach the individual voters with our appeal. Please help these volunteers in every way possible so that our appeal may reach the heart of every voter.

VANS SMASHED TO SPLINTERS

Serious Train Accident In Sind

KARACHI, Nov. 1.

A serious train accident which might have claimed a heavy toll and wherein four vans were smashed to splinters and the engine made a big somersault, took place between two railway stations near Ruk Junction.

It is stated that a goods train midway between Sadkabad and Valhar stations came to a standstill due to engine trouble. Another goods train followed it, little knowing that the former had been held up. The engine struck with a terrific force against the Guards Van climbing over three wagons. The guard and the driver had perhaps foreseen the approaching collision and had jumped escaping with minor injuries.

An enquiry is proceeding.—United Press.

SIKH SUPPORT TO CONGRESS

Will Obey Nation's Mandate & Vote For Munshi And Deshmukh

BOMBAY, November 2.

Sardar Sardul Singh has issued the following statement to the press:—

"My attention has been drawn to a note by Sardar Jamiat Singh about my speech at Dadar Congress meeting on October 31. I have not seen the report of my speech on which Sardar Jamiat Singh's note is based.

What I said in the meeting was that prominent Sikhs of Bombay had assured me that after the Congress has supported the Working Committee's resolution, the Bombay Sikhs, notwithstanding their objections against the Award, would whole-heartedly vote for the Congress candidates, standing from Bombay for election to the Legislative Assembly.

"Apart from the assurances, I received on the point from Bombay national workers, I received this assurance at the Sikh meeting. I addressed the same evening at Frere Road from no less a person than Sardar Gopal Singh and other Bombay friends, and I communicated this decision to the Dadar friends with my own remarks that the decision was wise, proper and most suitable to the occasion.

"Sardar Gopal Singh, one of the most prominent Sikhs, who had opposed the Congress Working Committee resolution before it was approved of by the Congress in the open session, gave me a definite assurance, while I was sitting at the Bombay Sikh meeting that when his turn came to speak, he would publicly advise all Bombay Sikhs to support Mr. Munshi and Dr. Deshmukh unreservedly. Whether the Sardar actually did so or not, I don't know. I left the Sikh meeting to attend the Dadar meeting just before Sardar Gopal Singh began to speak."—United Press.

IN THE LAW COURTS

(Continued from page 6.)

opening of the Tunnel by Their Majesties the King and Queen. We implicitly believe that every precaution had been taken to prevent such an occurrence. In a letter to the proprietors of the plane we stated:—"In the first place we desire to make it very clear that we do not wish the plane to be overhead at any time throughout the King's programme." But we accept full responsibility for the miscarriage of our plans, resulting in an incident which detracted from a ceremony so impressive and so important. We desire to tender to the Lord Mayor and the civic authorities, and to everyone concerned, our sincere apology for an occurrence which was entirely unpremeditated and unforeseen, and in some measure to atone for it we shall ask the Lord Mayor's acceptance of a cheque for £5,000 for the benefit of Liverpool charities.

Long Arm Of Scots Law.

Twelve Judges sat in Edinburgh High Court to give judgment on the appeal of a Leith man who had been sentenced to 14 days' imprisonment for bigamy committed 23 years ago. The appeal raised the question whether there was prescription of crime in the law of Scotland. It was argued on the man's behalf that he could not be prosecuted, and a full Bench decision of 1773 was invoked in support of that argument. The Court, however, by a majority, dismissed the appeal, holding that there was no prescription of crime in Scotland.

SWAN-SONG ORATORY

Sir George Stanley Thinks India's First Premier Will Be Madrasi

MADRAS, Nov. 2.

"I am one of those who, from the beginning, has been optimistic about the future of India as an integral part of the British Empire. I do not believe in all this talk which is froth, I might say, blown up sometimes by people who desire to leave the Empire. I believe the number of people in this vast Empire who want to break away from the Empire is infinitesimal, and the very large majority want to take what they consider, and I agree with them, their legitimate place in the scheme of the whole Empire. I may state from what I have seen in Madras and at Simla, that I am personally optimistic and believe a solution can be found to make India, a happy and contended partner in the British Empire, and when that comes, I am perfectly certain that Madras will take a very prominent place in the Councils of the Indian Empire. We have many excellent and wise administrators. We have everything, I think, to put us in a pre-eminent position among the Provinces and Presidencies in India, and I look forward to the day when I shall hear that somebody from Madras is going to be the first Prime Minister of India" (applause), declared Sir George Stanley, speaking at a dinner given in honour of the Governor and Lady Beatrix Stanley by the Madras Cabinet last night at the Masonic Hall.—A. P.

INTERNATIONAL TWELVE-METRE CUP

Plans For New Yacht Racing Competition Announced

(SPECIAL CABLE)

BOSTON, Nov. 2.

Plans for the inauguration of the new international competition for 12 metre yachts have been announced by the North American Yacht Racing Union after waiting for the expiration of the time limit of Oct. 31 for another challenge for America's Cup.

The new trophy will be known as the International Twelve Metre Cup. Yachts must be designed to be built in the country they represent and may be shipped aboard steamers to the scene of contest. The latter condition, coupled with much smaller cost of building compared with that building for America's Cup is likely to induce more competitors. Paid hands on board will be limited to four but the number of amateurs will be unrestricted.

It is hoped the races will be inaugurated next summer in the American waters. Several defenders are already being built. Subsequent contests will be held in the waters of the country winning. Britain, Norway, Sweden France, Canada and Bermuda have been mentioned as the most likely competitors. Germany, Spain and Argentine are possible competitors.

"DISGRACE FOR BENGAL"

CALCUTTA, Nov. 2.

Commenting on the non-representation of Bengal on the Congress cabinet the "Advance" says:—

"Nothing could have been a source of greater humiliation to Bengal than her deliberate exclusion from the Congress Cabinet. A province which supplied the first President of the Congress and carried the message of nationalism to the rest of India and which has made greatest contribution to social and political progress that is witnessed in the country to-day was found unfit to have a spokesman of her in the national council. That there does not appear to be any widespread expression of resentment at the slight with which she has been treated indicates that Bengal is either politically dead or her people have ceased to take Congress politics seriously."

The "Ananda Bazar Patrika," after pointing out the unfairness of the President's decision to exclude Bengal on grounds of dissensions in the ranks of Bengal Congressmen says:—

"It is a disgrace for Bengal that although she always occupied a foremost place in Indian politics is now deprived of her right of being represented in the National Council."

The "Basumati" also comments in the same strain and suggested the names of Subhas Bose and Dr. Prafulla Ghose who were above the party leanings."—United Press.

SPECIAL DIVALI ATTRACTION!

COMMG:——: TO-DAY!

3 SHOWS DAILY 3
at 3-30; 6-30 & 10 P.M.

ALSO TO-MORROW: TUESDAY WEDNESDAY and THURSDAY.

AT 10 A.M.

THE EMPIRE

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IMPERIAL

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Garib Ki Duniya

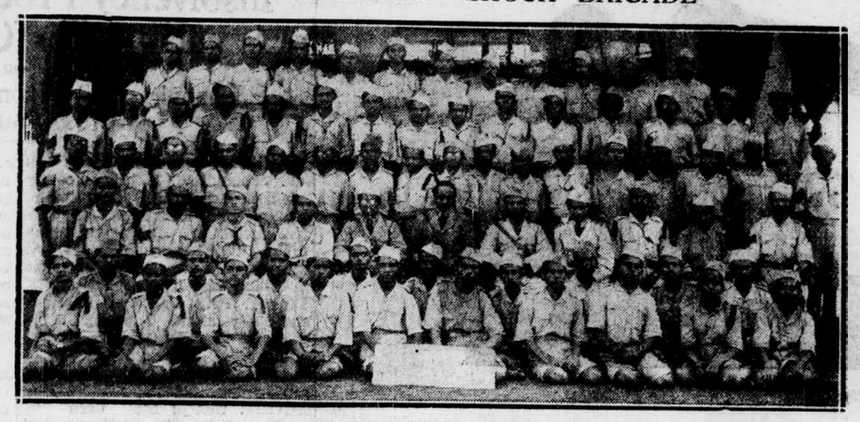
THE MODERN PICTURE FOR The Modern Public

COME TO-DAY EARLIER

at

Imperial

CONGRESS VOLUNTEERS' "SHOCK BRIGADE"



The "Shock Brigade" of Congress Volunteers had a most onerous task during the Congress Session, but they always rose to the occasion and succeeded in restoring order every time it was disturbed. They are seen here with the G.O.C. Mr. Yusuf Meherally, in the centre.

NO BENEFIT TO BRITISH INDIA

Vizianagram Chief's Views On Proposed Federation

STATES, ALMOST PURE AUTOCRACIES

WALTAIR, (By Mail.)

The Raja of Vizianagaram in the course of a statement to the Press says: —

"It will not be to the benefit of the British India if it were to be federated with the Indian States. The Indian States are almost pure autocracies. From what was expressed of the Montford Reforms, British India was to become a dominion democracy like that of Australia, etc. We, in British India, have been nurtured to believe that to govern ourselves will be to obtain the greatest happiness ourselves.

"The idea of an autocracy governing us is repugnant to us. The highest ideal of civilisation is that all human beings should take interest in Government and try for the passage of laws which will be beneficial to the.—United Press.

MEDALS FOR MADRAS POLICE

MADRAS, Nov. 2.

Ideal weather prevailed this morning when the Governor presented at Government House grounds the King's Police and Indian Police medals to officers of the police force in the presidency for meritorious services.

The Mayor, Sheriff of Madras, and Sir Mahomed Usman besides a number of high officials watched the presentation.

The Governor who was accompanied by Lady Beatrix Stanley was received by Sir Charles Cunningham, Inspector General of Police and Mr. Happel, Police Commissioner.—A.P.

SPECIAL DIVALI ATTRACTION.
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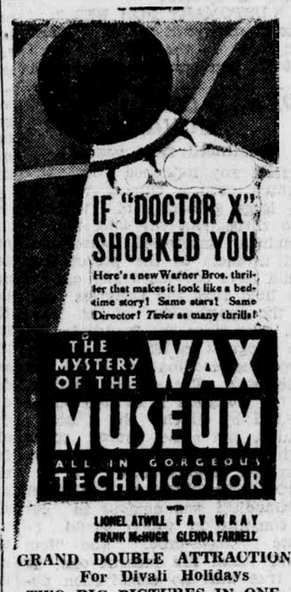
Daily at 4: 6-30 and 10 P.M.
Sunday Morning Show at 10 a.m.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Here's a new Warner Bros. thriller that makes it look like a bedtime story! Same stars! Same Director! Twice as many thrills!
THE MYSTERY OF THE WAX MUSEUM
ALL IN GORGEOUS TECHNICOLOR
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REMITTANCE FACILITIES

Cut Currency Notes Should Continue To Be Paid

INDIAN CHAMBER ON COMMITTEE REPORT

The Secretary, Indian Merchants' Chamber, has addressed the following letter to the Secretary to the Government of India, Finance Department, Simla:

The Committee of this Chamber have gone through the Report of the Committee to examine the Currency Notes (Refund) Rules, and the resolution the Government of India have published on the same.

My Committee appreciate the efforts that have been made by the aforementioned Committee to meet the viewpoint of the business community, but, at the same time, feel it their duty to point out that the suggestions made in the Report do not come upto the requirements of the commercial world. The gentlemen, who represented this Chamber, pointed out to the Currency Notes Committee that it would not be deemed advisable to declare the cutting of currency notes illegal till fuller remittance facilities were given and at cheaper rates. The Currency Notes Committee themselves admit that the fact that "despite a very large element of risk by remittance by this means, it still persists on a large scale, indicates undoubtedly that in the opinion of the public the facilities for remittance by other means are either inadequate or unduly expensive or both."

GOVT. RESOLUTION

Government, in their resolution, say that "the substantive recommendations of the Committee should be subjected to detailed investigation in the light of information which was not available to the Committee before they are finally adopted." This evidently contemplates another Committee and means that some time will lapse before the recommendations can take final shape. My Committee note that Government have notified in their resolution that no modifications should be made in the existing Currency Notes (Refund) Rules for the time being and that the question should be postponed until the Reserve Bank is in a position to take over the control of the Currency. Eventually, when remittance facilities are fully and freely given, the rules may be screwed up; but even then, in the opinion of my Committee, cut currency notes should continue to be paid by the Currency Authorities, till the people have got themselves adapted to the new remittance facilities and a sufficient time, say five or seven years, has elapsed.

CHAMPION SWIMMER IN RANGOON

Endurance Record With Handcuffs

RANGOON, Nov. 2.

Profulla Chandra Ghose, the champion Bengali Endurance Swimmer is arriving here on November 6. This time, he will attempt for a 62-hour endurance swimming with handcuffs at Royal Lake.

It will be recalled that Mr. Ghosh broke the world's endurance swimming record from here last year, when ne made a wonderful performance of endurance swimming for 79 hours and 24 minutes.

It is understood that Mr. Ghosh will next proceed to Japan to give a series of exhibitions in endurance swimming.

Mr. Narayanaswami of Palghat who suddenly collapsed on October 26, while trying to set up a new record in endurance swimming and taken to hospital has been discharged as fit. Mr. Narayanaswami intends to proceed to Colombo to make another attempt to break the record.—United Press.

BORROWERS MUST BE SAFEGUARDED

Govt. Must Amend Bill To Regulate Money-Lending Business

INDIAN CHAMBER'S SUGGESTIONS

The Secretary, Indian Merchants' Chamber has addressed the following letter to the Secretary, Bombay Legislative Council, Bombay, on the "Bill to regulate money lending business in the Bombay Presidency":

My Committee are aware that suggestions have been made from various quarters and particularly by the Central Banking Enquiry Committee in regard to the necessity for some legislation regulating the operations of money lenders, with a view to eradicate some of the unhealthy and rapacious practices generally associated with certain types of money lenders. They are in general sympathy with proposals for legal checks designed to control the questionable practices in the profession of money lending and to secure to the illiterate and poor labourers protection from such practices. But the Bill under reference, they are afraid, will not fulfil the object in view, and, therefore, does not meet with their approval. It is possible that in its present wide form it may affect adversely the interests of borrowers, by unnecessarily restricting credit operations of money lenders and by making credit very shy. As, in the opinion of my Committee, the present Bill is too wide and will fail to achieve its objects, they do not propose to enter into a detailed examination of various provisions.

DEFINE MONEY LENDING

My Committee, would, however, suggest that Government should now, instead of leaving the matter to be dealt with by a private bill, draft a Bill of their own, more certain and definite in its object and scope. Such a Bill should cover only loans to labourers and artisans and such other class of people who are supposed to be victimised now and who require to be protected. There is absolutely no need to bring in transactions covering sale of goods within the purview of such a legislation. Money lending should be properly defined so that casual advances or accommodation by those who are not professional money lenders could be excluded. The Bill suggested by my Committee should be made applicable to borrowers with an annual income of not more than Rs. 1,000 and loans of amounts below Rs. 500.

My Committee would, therefore, recommend the introduction of a Government Bill more precise in its object and more limited in its scope. They would repeat that the Bill, as at present drafted, is highly unsuitable and should, therefore, be rejected.

FRONTIER COUNCIL AUTUMN SESSION

Rs. 1,05,000 Granted For Hydroelectric Schemes

PESHAWAR, Nov. 2.

The autumn session of the N.W.F.P. Legislative Council opened to-day.

At question time the Finance Member laid on the table a copy of a memorandum circulating the order of the Government not to hesitate to prosecute or departmentally enquire if Government servants approached council members for redress of grievances, or furnished information for that purpose. The Council passed supplementary demands for the current year including a grant of Rs. 1,05,000 on capital outlay for hydroelectric schemes, and Rs. 11,000 for broadcasting.

On the Finance Member's motion the Council referred to a Select Committee by 31 votes to 6 the Regulation of Accounts Bill with instructions to report on it at the beginning of the next budget session. The Finance Member said that if Government wanted to give the Select Committee the fullest opportunities to study the opinions received.

Hindu members advocated the total rejection of the measure, which they termed communal.—A. P.

WEDNESDAY (7th Nov.)

Marks the beginning of a NEW YEAR

It is different in its outlook

It is special in its presentation.

It is novel in its type and technique.

NADIRA

Marks the beginning of a New Era in the Indian Film Industry

Commencing on Wed. at

West End Talkies

See and Hear MADHURI adorable and lovely star of the silverscreen with E. Billimoria in Ranjit's Super Special

NADIRA

JAYANT DESAI PRODUCTION

IMPROVING QUALITY OF TEACHING

All-India Federation's Plans

The Secretary All India federation of teachers' association, Cawnpore writes:—

Under the auspices of the All-India Federation of Teachers association, it is proposed to prepare an all India survey of the actual conditions in which various school subjects are taught in different parts of the country, particularly with reference to the use of teaching devices, general plan of lessons in different stages, practical difficulties experienced with their possible solutions, and constructive suggestions for improving the quality of teaching along useful and helpful lines. The subject selected for this year's survey is the "Teaching of Indian History."

All those educationists interested in this topic, particularly those in charge of History in the various Training Colleges of India, are requested to send their replies to the Secretary, Educational Experiment and Research Section, to Mr. S. C. Kapoor, lecturer, Training College, Agra by 7th December 1934.

Correspondents are particularly requested not to indulge in vague generalisations but to give a correct idea of the actual state of things in different parts of India, while suggestions, besides being thoroughly practical, should take into consideration the usual limitations of time and expense.

EMPLOYMENT FOR EDUCATED YOUTHS

Madras Mayor Accepts Mr. Satyamurti's Suggestion

MADRAS, Oct. 31.

The Madras City Council at a meeting held yesterday under the presidentship of the Mayor, Mr. W. W. Ladden accepted the suggestion made by Mr. S. Satyamurti for the entertainment of unemployed educated youngmen as apprentices in Electrical Engineering.

Mr. Satyamurti observed that as there was a good deal of unemployment among educated youngmen who would be willing to undergo training in electrical engineering, the Corporation would do well to take in at least 12 apprentices, the cost of whose training might be recovered as fees from them.—United Press.

Valuable Diamonds Seized

MADRAS, Nov. 2.

Inspector Chakravarthi assisted by Sub-Inspector Jagadisan of the Madras-Pondicherry Frontier Customs seized diamonds value at about Rs. 1,20,000 from two different pasengers soon after they allighted from the trains at Egmore.—A. P.

"Hamlet is a tragedy of thought inspired by continual and never-satisfied mediation on Human Destiny and the dark perplexity of the various events of this world."
—A. W. SCHLEGEL.

LOVERS of SHAKESPEARIAN PLAYS!

Here's a great treat in store for you all when

WADIA THEATRICALS

will stage

SHAKESPEARE'S GRANDEST TRAGEDY

Hamlet

Under the Distinguished Patronage of
H. E. The GOVERNOR of BOMBAY and LADY BRABOURNE
AT THE
EMPIRE THEATRE
on MONDAY, the 12th November, at 10 p. m.

When the Hon'ble the CHIEF JUSTICE and LADY BEAUMONT will grace the occasion with their presence.

"HAMLET"—the well-known Shakespearian Actor JAL KHAMBATA
"OPHELIA"—MIRAVATI DEVI who has made her name on the English & Continental Stages

Supported by:
The Famous Dancers.
DORAINE and WALLACE
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DON'T MISS IT!

Plan Open at S. ROSE & CO., Rampart Row.
Tickets: Rs. 5/12, 4/8, 3/6, 2/4, 1/2 & As. 9.

RESERVE BANK AND RURAL CREDIT

Special Officer To Hold Consultation With Madras Businessmen

MADRAS, Nov. 2.

Mr. M. L. Darling, Special Officer, appointed by the Government of India in connection with the investigation of the Reserve Bank of India Act, is expected to arrive in Madras on November 11. He will meet the Committee of the Southern Indian Chamber of Commerce on November 13 and hold informal consultation with them.

Mr. Darling has been specially deputed to investigate the methods by which the Reserve Bank of India can help land mortgage banks and other rural credit organisations in the country, on what terms the provisions of the Act regarding the scheduled banks can be applied to indegenous bankers, and whether any legislation is needed to deal with the problem of rural indebtedness.—United Press.

COUNTERFEIT COIN CASE

More Than Dozen Arrests Made In Jodhpur

JODHPUR, Nov. 1

In connection with the Jodhpur Counterfeit Coin Case, it is known that more than a dozen arrests have been made

The arrests include the motor driver of Metri Thakur and his treasurer; and five manufacturing machines are also detected, two of which were alleged to have been possessed by the Thakur of Metri, a holder of first Tazim with Judicial power. The machines were used not only in manufacturing coins, but also in the manufacture of brass coins in place of gold coins.

It is presumed that the police have applied for permission to State Council for the arrest of Thakur (Metri).

In this connection the Punjab police have also made three arrests.—United Press.

GANDHI-HOARE CORRESPONDENCE

(Continued from page 1.)

ment, Mr. Gandhi interpreted it as closing the door.

TALKS WITH "MAC" & HOARE.

However, before he left England he had conversations with the Prime Minister and with Sir Samuel Hoare. These conversations reassured him. He understood that if he accepted membership of the small representative working committee to be appointed in India, he could raise the question of India's public debt there; as to Bengal, the Government of India was free to decide with whom they would discuss their administrative measures. The India Office was not closing either door.

Finally, on the eve of his departure from England, Mr. Gandhi solemnly assured his friends that he would do all he could to keep the door of negotiation open. Though he admitted that for him the Conference in London had been, indeed, a "long and slow agony", he still hoped to find a peaceful solution of the outstanding problems.

NATURAL CONCLUSIONS.

I think readers of these various statements are bound to conclude:—

(a) that no interview, in the strict sense of the word, was given;

(b) that Signor Gayda did put a number of questions to Mr. Gandhi in a private house, as part of a general conversation;

(c) that Signor Gayda did not readily understand Mr. Gandhi's English;

(d) that a "statement" which a journalist may string together from a series of answers to questions is liable to misrepresent the intention of the speaker, especially when the questions are repressed;

(e) that such misrepresentation did in fact occur in this case. This is not to accuse Signor Gayda of deliberate misrepresentation; but he seems to have omitted those qualifications and conditional phrases which would have turned a sensational interview into a string of truisms.

(A)

THE INTERVIEW.

"A NEW TRADE BOYCOTT"

The Rome Correspondent of the "Times writes on December 15, 1931:—

Mr. Gandhi, who had refused to make any statements to the many journalists, both Italian and foreign, who had been invited to meet him, has now made a long statement to Signor Gayda of the "Giornale d'Italia".

Mr. Gandhi said that the Round Table Conference, which "marked the definite rupture of relations between the Indian nation and the British Government" had been for Indians a long and slow agony. It had, however, served to make quite clear to the British authorities the spirit of the Indian nation and its leaders and to ask the true intentions of England. He was returning to India in order to restart at once his struggle against England, which was to take the form of passive resistance and the boycott of British goods. He considered that the boycott would now prove a powerful means of rendering more acute the British crisis, already difficult through the devaluation of the currency and unemployment. The closing of the Indian market to all British products would signify substantially a reduction of English industrial activity, an increase of unemployment, and a new depreciation of the pound.

Mr. Gandhi concluded his remarks by lamenting that few European countries had hitherto shown interest in the Indian problem. That was a pity, since an independent and prosperous India would mean a richer market for the products of other nations, and Indian freedom would be manifested through commercial and intellectual exchanges with all countries.

(B)

GANDHIJI REFUTES

The "Times" of December 13, 1931, publishes the following:—

Mr. Gandhi has authorised a complete denial of the authenticity of an interview which he was alleged to have given to the "Giornale d'Italia" during his brief stay in Rome, and which was summarised in the "Times" of December 15. The statement attributed to him went so much farther in respect of the prospect of restarting civil disobedience in India than any previous utterance that it was felt necessary to ascertain precisely what he said. Accordingly a telegram was sent from an authoritative quarter to Mr. Gandhi on board the Italian liner "Pilsna" in the Mediterranean in the following terms:—

Press reports state that, on embarkation, you issued to "Giornale d'Italia" statement which contained expressions such as following:—

(1) Round Table Conference marked a definite rupture of relations between Indian nation and British Government.

(2) You are returning to India in order to restart at once struggle against England.

(3) Boycott would now prove powerful means of rendering more acute British crisis.

(4) We will not pay taxes, we will not work for England in any way, we will completely isolate British authorities, their politics and their institutions, and we will totally boycott all British goods.

Some of your friends here think you must have been misreported, and, if so, denial desirable.

GANDHIJI'S REPLY.

The following telegraphic reply was received from Mr. Gandhi yesterday:—

"Giornale d'Italia" statement is wholly false. I never gave any interview to Pressmen at Rome. Last interview I gave was to Reuter at Villeneuve in Switzerland, where I asked the people of India not to come to a hasty decision but to await my statement. I shall take no precipitate action but shall make ample previous entreaty to the authorities should direct action become unfortunately necessary. Please give this statement the widest publicity possible."

(C)

SIGNOR GAYDA'S REAFFIRMATION

The following appears in the "Times" of December 21, 1931:—

Signor Gayda has resolutely refused to accept Mr. Gandhi's Gandhi's denial of the statements attributed to him in the "Giornale d'Italia". In a laconic note Signor Gayda has declared that the words attributed by him to the Mahatma were written in his presence as he spoke them and in the presence of other witnesses. So far as I understood the facts of the case, the "dementi" of Mr. Gandhi may be correct in so far as Signor Gayda did not request a formal "interview", and no such "interview" was granted.

According to information given to me, Signor Gayda was introduced to the Mahatma in a private house, and it was made perfectly clear to Mr. Gandhi who Signor Gayda was. When Mr. Gandhi began to make the remarkable statements attributed to him Signor Gayda, realising their interest and anxious to make no mistake, asked for a pencil and paper, which were given to him. Signor Gayda then wrote down the statements of Mr. Gandhi there and then in his presence and in that of a follower, without any word being spoken by either of them that the remarks were not for publication.

It would appear, therefore, from the version I have received that so far as the substance of the remarks is concerned Signor Gayda, who, as I personally can testify, understands English quite well, took down the utterance of the Mahatma with particular care.

GANDHIJI EXPLAINS

Gandhiji wrote the following letter from Wardha, in March, 1934, to Sir Samuel Hoare:—

Dear Sir Samuel,—You will recollect that whilst I was returning to India in the December of 1931 you had a cable caused to be sent to me in regard to an interview alleged to have been given by me to a journalist in Rome and that I had sent a categorical denial. To this there was a counter-denial which I have not seen till recently, being in gaol within less than one week of my landing in Bombay.

After my discharge from the last imprisonment in August last I was told by Mirabai Slade that an English friend—Prof. Maclean of Wilson College, Bombay—had thought that although the matter was stale, it was worth while my clearing it up, as the denial by the Rome journalist had created a profound impression at the time of its publication and had probably precipitated the Viceregal action against me in 1932. Agreeing with Prof. Maclean, I at once asked Mirabai to write to Miss Agatha Harrison to procure the relevant newspaper cuttings. After much search she was able to get them. The last and the most important I received from her last month in the midst of my hurricane tour in the cause of the anti-untouchability campaign. For ready reference, I send you copies of the three cuttings marked A, B, and C respectively.

HALTING ADMISSION.

It should be noted that these cuttings were for the first time seen by me on their being received from Miss Harrison. I have now read and re-read them several times, and I have no hesitation in saying that A and C are a caricature of what took place. It professes to be a summary of a long statement said to have been made by me to an Italian journalist. In C the "Times" correspondent, on seeing my denial regarding the alleged interview, makes a halting admission that I might be correct, in so far as Signor Gayda did not request any formal interview and no such interview was granted, but insists that the statements attributed to me were substantially correct. But truth will perhaps be better served by my simply stating what I do know than by analysing A and C.

NEVER MADE ANY STATEMENT

1. I never made any statement, much less a long one, to Signor Gayda as suggested in A.

2. I was never invited to meet Signor Gayda at any place. But I was invited by an Italian friend to meet some Italian citizens at an informal drawing-room meeting at a private house. At this meeting I was introduced to several friends whose names I cannot now recall and could not have recalled even the day after the meeting. The introductions were merely formal.

1. At this meeting the conversation was general, and not addressed to any particular individual. Questions were put by several friends and there was a random conversation as at all drawing-room meetings.

4. It was therefore wrong for Signor Gayda or the "Times" correspondent to reproduce my remarks, as if they were one connected statement to one particular person.

5. Signor Gayda never showed to me for verification anything he might have taken down.

IRWIN-GANDHI PACT

6. The conversation, among other things, referred to the Round Table Conference, my impression of it and my possible future action. Many of the things that have been put into my mouth in A, I had never said. All my hopes, fears and future intentions were expressed in as precise a language as it was possible for me to command and use in my speech at the close of the Round Table Conference. Whatever I said in private conversations was but a paraphrase of the sentiments expressed in that speech. I am not given to saying one thing in public and another in private, or to saying one thing to one friend and something else to another. I could not have said that there was a definite rupture between the Indian nation and the British Government, for I had said to several friends about the same time that I was determinded to strain every nerve to prevent a rupture and to continue the peaceful relations established by the Irwin-Gandhi pact. Being an optimist I do not believe in a final rupture between human beings.

7. I never said that I was returning to India in order to restart the struggle against England. Certain possibilities about which I was questioned at the informal meeting have been so described in A as if I was actually going to India to bring them about, if I could.

I would add that the public had neither the original notes supposed, to have been made by Signor Gayda nor the latter's own version wherever published. In A and C they had only the impression of the "Times" correspondent about what Signor Gayda wrote or said.

I do not know how you were affected by C. If your faith in my denial was shaken, perhaps in any case, I should have been acquainted, with the rejoinder to my denial as you had kindly brought to my notice the first report. I do not know how you take this letter. If you have any doubt about my "bona fides", I would like to clear it, if it is at all possible for me to do so.

THE "FOLLOWER"

Miss Slade was the "follower" referred to in C. I enclose herewith her recollections of the conversation.

I am not publishing this letter. I am sending copies to several friends for their private use. But I would like you, if you could, to give it publicity or to ask Mr. C. F. Andrews, Woodbrooke, Selly Oak, Birmingham, to make such public use of the letter as he might wish.

Yours sincerely,

(Signed): M. K. GANDHI.

WHAT ANDREWS WROTE

N.B.—C. F. Andrews wrote to Sir Samuel Hoare about the above letter, and the latter replied on April 9th: "I have told Mr. Gandhi that I do not propose myself to send his letter to the press. But I have no objection to your doing whatever you think desirable in regard to it, and I have accordingly informed Mr. Gandhi." In writing to Mr. Gandhi (7th April), Sir Samuel Hoare said, "Though the particular incident had practically passed from my mind, I appreciate your desire to place me in possession of the facts".

"Piya-Piyare" shown at the Majestic.

Miss Madhuri in "Nadira" to be shown at the West End.

MISS SLADE'S RECOLLECTION

My recollection of the occasion, which occurred now two years and three months ago, is as follows:—

Gandhiji with his companions was invited to an informal gathering at the house of an Italian Countess in Rome, friend of the Italian Consul, Bombay (then in Rome). It was a long visit consisting of a drawing-room talk followed by light refreshments and further general conversation. During the beginning of the visit I was the only member of our party with Gandhiji, the others dropping in later one after another. I was with Gandhiji during the whole visit except for 15 or 20 minutes near the end of the time when I went into the dining-room to prepare some fruits, etc., for Gandhiji and to take some refreshment myself. (This short absence may appear to render Miss Slade's testimony valueless. But careful comparison will show that this is not so. On the one hand Signor Gayda says one of Mr. Gandhi's companions was in the room—this companion was Miss Slade. On the other hand Miss Slade does recall the time when certain of the visitors pressed Mr. Gandhi on political and economic issues and took some notes.).

AT THE HOUSE OF COUNTESS.

During the talk as far as I can now remember, the conversation was to begin with somewhat social and varied. The Countess was busy introducing people to Gandhiji and leading off conversations on various topics. As the talk warmed up two or three gentlemen from amongst the group became conspicuous by their persistent questioning on the political and economic situation, and I remember one of them asking for a pencil and paper and beginning to make notes. After a little the rest of our company began to turn up and we soon moved into a bigger room next the dining-room. Here the conversation again became general except for a little serious talk of Gandhiji with someone, the particulars of which I cannot now remember.

"DUMBFOUNDED."

I heard every word that Gandhiji uttered except for the few minutes I had gone out. He was giving his usual replies to political and economic questions with rather extra force and plainness of language because of the difficulty the Italian gentlemen felt in understanding English and because of the persistence of the questioners. If Gandhiji had said some of the things attributed to him by the "Times" correspondent I should have been dumbfounded. It would have meant that he had thrown his ideals and beliefs to the winds, and I could no longer have looked to him as my guide and father.

—MIRA.

NAVAL PARLEYS

Give Place To Private Consultations

LONDON, Nov. 2.

The first round in naval conversations may now be said to have concluded. The stage has been reached where instead of formal meetings, there is likely to be a good deal of private consultations between members of the various delegations.

An instance of this was provided by private talk yesterday between Mr. Norman Davis and Sir John Simon during which Mr. Davis reported the trend of meeting held the previous day between the Americans and the Japanese.

The Japanese delegates will lunch at Chequers to-morrow. Beyond this, no further meetings for this week have been arranged by the British, neither is it expected that the Americans will arrange more meetings.—Reuter.

"Insolvency Proceedings Led Him To Give Evidence"

Jehangir Petit Submitted To Further Cross-Examination

Further cross-examination of Mr. Jehangir B. Petit was continued on Friday by Mr. Sukhia, counsel for the first accused, before Mr. I. S. Haji, Presidency Magistrate, Mazagaon Court. At the resumed hearing of the case in which Mrs. Gulbai Petit, Mrs. Dinabai Petit and Mr. Pherozesha Petit stand charged with cheating in respect of certain jewellery by the Bank of India.

Replying to several questions put by Mr. Sukhia, witness stated that though the deed of settlement by his father was made on the first of August 1913, it was pending for months together before that. According to the deed of settlement no amount was to be paid to anyone until after the death of his father. Witness admitted that he felt bitterly against the accused not because he had to resign from the Bombay Legislative Council and the Parsi Panchayat as the result of the proceedings filed against him by them, but because of the malice with which they pursued this matter without any benefit to the estate of the first accused. He had felt so ever since July 1933 when his petition for insolvency was filed.

Mr. Jehangir Petit further stated that he was at present living at the Taj Mahal Hotel, but it was not true to say that his expenses there were paid by Mr. F. E. Dinshaw.

Asked whether he was indebted to his children in or prior to 1930, witness said that he was indebted to his children in so far as he had their current account with him. Two of his children had filed suits against him for the return of their money, and he had paid them the money by taking a loan from the Provident Investment Company.

Mr. N. T. Jungalwalla, counsel for the second accused, then cross-examined the witness.

MATTER OF OPINION.

In answer to the questions put by him, witntss stated that sometime in February or March 1934 he received a letter from "this Court" to appear before it and give evidence in "this case", and after the receipt of that letter he must have sent word or spoken either to Mr. Captain or Mr. Grey asking them why he had been called. Mr. Grey had told witness that he had assured him from time to time about the stability of the finances of his mother and as he had also assured Mr. Grey that she was a person of substance possessing plenty of jewellery, he was required to give his evidence before the Court.

Q—If Mr. Colah says that Mrs. Dinbai is a rich lady possessing ornaments of large value are you prepared to contradict him?

A—The standard of richness is a matter of opinion.

Court—Mr. Jungalwalla, what is "rich" for Mr. Colah may not be "rich" for the witness. It is a matter of opinion.

"CUSTOMARY FOR HER."

Continuing, Mr. J. B. Petit said that on the 28th of April 1929 he had gone to his mother at the Chateau Petit but he did not remember of any violent quarrel between him and his mother. Nor did he remember of having gone there in the Company of Mr. Colah on that day. It was quite possible that witness's mother made allegations against him in the presence of Mr. Colah as it was customary for her to do so.

He did not remember that his mother accused him at the time of having committed breach of faith in respect of Rs. 12,000 which was to be paid to her out of the commission due from the trustees.

INSOLVENCY CASE, THE CAUSE

Referring to the question of the execution of the document in favour of the P. I. Company, witness stated that he executed it as a valid document because he was then under the impression that if he were adjudicated solvent it would be valid. He did not want to oblige either the P. I. Company or Mr. F. E. Dinshaw or anybody else by passing that document.

Q—Then why did you pass the document?

Court—It is a matter for argument, Mr. Jungalwalla.

Witness also said that he never wanted to cheat his mother at all.

Q—Are you giving this evidence out of revenge?

A—I would have been most unwilling to give evidence had it not been for the proceedings in insolvency against me. I give this evidence because I do not want to show any consideration towards them as they have not shown any towards me.

To a last question from Mr. Jungalwalla, witness stated that he thought that Mrs. Dinabhai did not possess more than about Rs. 15,000 worth of jewellery in 1930. He had seen two necklaces which she had, one presented to her at her "navjot" and the other at her wedding.

Mr. Lam, counsel for the third accused, then cross-examined the witness.

Dealing with the ornaments which the first accused had in January 1929, before they were pledged with the P. I. Company, Mr. Jehangir Petit said they were worth several hundreds, but he was unable to give their individual description or their exact value. He was present at the time when the pledges were made with the P. I. Company. But at the present moment he could only recollect the description of two ornaments, namely, a bangle set with square diamonds and another set with diamonds and rubies. Witness could not give the description of the ornaments owned by her in the years 1930, 1931 or 1932.

Mr. Coltman then commenced his re-examination of the witness.

Further hearing was postponed till next Friday.

Mr. Coltman assisted by Mr. Homi Banaji appeared for the prosecution, while Messrs. Sukhia, Mr. N. T. Jungalwalla and Mr. Lam appeared for the accused respectively.

BOMBAY CONGRESS ACHIEVEMENTS

(Continued from page 1).

exercise any influence in the country, even a cursory view of the large gathering of visitors, who throughout the long session remained interested spectators and listeners to the proceedings would have convinced any one of the hold that the Congress has on the imagination of the people. Ever since the foundation of the Congress in 1885, it has captured the imagination of the intelligentsia. The present problem of the Congress is to find out a method by which the intelligentsia can come into touch with the masses through the Congress organisations.

PROBLEMS BEFORE CONGRESS.

"Gandhiji was anxious to get a constitution which would be more "knave-proof" and "fool proof" than the present one. It is true that no constitution designed by human beings can be so perfect as to prevent corruption and dishonesty, but the problem before the Congress was to see that if the present constitution had not succeeded in preventing them, whether any constitution could be devised so as to lessen the chances of corruption. As soon as I arrived in Bombay, I was co-opted a member of the Constitution Committee, and throughout the long hours that we worked, I found Gandhiji not only interesting himself in every word and every detail of the constitution, but was prepared to make such concession as was possible for him to do, consistent with his ideas of the changes that were essential.

NEW PRINCIPLES AT WORK.

The principles underlying the new constitution are firstly, avoidance as far as possible, of multiple elections and, secondly, the prevention of any chance of the villages being swamped by the cities, and thirdly, re-creation of a more business-like body by lessening the number of delegates and members of the different Congress Committees. Such a reduction in the number of delegates is essential, because of his view that the Congress should take upon itself larger and increasing share of constructive work for and on behalf of the villages and the people that inhabit them. To this end, he has devised the All-India Village Industries' Association which would not only interest itself in the development of dead or dying village industries, but would also look after the moral and physical welfare of the people of the villages. If and when Congressmen take upon themselves the duty of looking after the villagers in the way enunciated by Gandhiji, the Congress itself will become an All-India Village Industries' Association. Until then, Gandhiji's view is that the Industries' Association would remain a separate entity like the All-India Spinners' Association and the Harijan Sevak Board.

Public School Ought To Be Fulcrum Of School System

Character-Building, Essential Point In Teaching: Teachers Must Freely Mix With Students To Know Their Minds

—Prof. K. R. Kanitkar

Following are the extracts from the address which Prof. Kanitkar delivered on Thursday (1st Nov.) at Jalgaon, as President of Bombay Presidency Secondary Teachers' Conference:—

All education is a process which, if properly gone through, enables or ought to enable the recepient to face every problem of life squarely; and this process depends for its success upon the pupils' and teachers' attitude towards it. There may be a few rare instances where an individual can educate himself without the help of a teacher; but, in general, the co-operation of teacher and the taught is necessary to accomplish the desired end. Every one of you knows that the end and aim of secondary education is to so train a pupil as to enable him to be self-reliant, or rather less and less reliant on the teacher as he moves from standard to standard or form to form, and to propel him out of the secondary education stage as a self-reliant individual, able to carve out his way in whatever further education he wishes to go through or in the walk of life he wishes to take to.

It is from this point of view that I have been looking at secondary education for a number of years, and I must confess that it is not given to the present younger generation to have the good fortune to receive an education of the type which makes for self-reliance.

Another point of view which troubles me most is the question as to whether an average young boy of 17 or 18, when he comes out of the secondary stage, is able to stand comparison with his compeers in other lands, such as England, Germany, France etc. Everybody knows that an Indian young boy of 17 or 18 does not rise to the height of his equals in other lands. It is this that impelled me, at the encouragement of several friends, to go to Europe for a short period of seven months, to see and examine at close quarters the methods of secondary education in the schools there. I do not claim that I have understood the process of education there fully, but you will permit me to place before you what impressions I have formed about the sort of secondary education which obtains there.

There are two main agencies for imparting secondary education in England. One is the Public Schools and the other is the Schools conducted by the County Councils. The secondary schools conducted by the latter agency are, in general, Day-schools, and their ambition seems to be to imitate the methods of Public Schools and be called as such. It will not be necessary for me, therefore, to deal with these separately, but it will suffice to mention the salient points about the Public Schools. It is to be noted, first, that all Public Schools are private. Secondly, a large majority of them are residential schools. They are managed each by a Governing Body which is responsible for funds and which makes the appointment of the Head Master. Having chosen him they leave him alone, and give him every sort of help in conducting the school. The appointments of other teachers are made on his advice. He is the supreme authority in the school, and the good name of the school is solely in his making.

INDIAN BOARDING HOUSES—HOTELS AND HOSTELS.

Dr. Ziauddin Ahmed, C.I.E., while describing the main features of Public Schools, says in his book called 'Systems of Education:—

"The main feature of the Public Schools in England is not class teaching, which is perhaps inferior to that in the corresponding schools recently established by Local Educational Authorities in England, and decidedly inferior to the class teaching in the corresponding schools in France and Germany. Its main feature is the training imparted in the hostels which are very different from those in Indian Schools and Colleges where a student pays for his room, makes his own arrangements for meals and provides for his own recreation. On account of these and other causes the Indian students do not develop any love for their rooms, their houses and even their schools. Indian Boarding Houses, in fact, are hotels rather than hostels.

The public Schools have lately been severely criticised; their curriculum, their neglect of modern sciences, the insistence on the teaching of religion, and domination of athletics and the exclusive distinction that grows out of it, are all common themes for public criticism. But if the Public Schools are the butt of sharp criticism, that does not mean that they are losing their old popularity. All places are filled in every Public School, and there is a long waiting list.

Tho Public School spirit is gradually filtering into secondary schools conducted by the County Councils and by other agencies and is producing very good results. It is combating very largely the sense of class division and includes 'espirit de corps' and genuine respect for schools. If England allowed her Public Schools to lose their historic traditions and their distinctive features under the pretence of democratising them, she would lose the most glorious part of her educational system of which she can be justly proud."

PUBLIC SCHOOLS TO BUILD CHARACTER.

To quote Dr. Zia Uddin again:—"The English Public School is the fulcrum of the English School System. The power of the Public School is not due to its large numbers or its record for intellectual attainments, but to its reputation for building character. From these Public Schools has come the main supply of men who have administered the affairs of England. Their record is an open book, in whose pages may be read the account of the British diplomatic relations, and the services of embassies and consulates. The high honour that is known to exist among the English judiciary may be credited, in no small degree, to the character-training given in the Public Schools. These schools have long and uninterrupted traditions, and the most important of them are more than four centuries old."

You will allow me to point out that the whole of the Indian Administration is manned by the English Public School "Boys," and their influence is felt everywhere. Further, I am led to believe that for a long time to come the Public School training will remain a guiding element, and if, as Indianisation proceeds, this element is unfortunately lost sight of, it will prove a great loss to our motherland.

Unlike England, the teaching work is separated from disciplinary work in the French Schools. A special officer, called 'Surveillant Generale' or Censor, is appointed to assist the Principal in his supervision work. Teachers are not employed as hours—masters either for supervision or for preparation classes. Special officers are engaged for the purpose of supervision; they are either old teachers, or young graduates who are continuing their studies in Universities or other advanced institutions. From what I have seen I do not think the arrangement satisfactory. The supervising staff of a French Lycee does not wield the same influence and cannot mould and shape the character of boys in the same manner as the teacher or the house-master of an English Public School."

ATTITUDE OF "GIVE AND TAKE" ABSENT.

The main feature of the Public School System is to leave the teacher and the taught together for a period much longer than that required for mere instruction in different subjects. If they can be left together for the whole of the day so much the better; but where this is not possible, it is worth while trying to see if the pupils can be brought to the school at about 8.30 or 9 in the morning, and dismissed for home at about 6 or 6.30 in the evening. If this is secured, the actual lessons can be given at sufficient intervals, and the sort of enforced spoon-feeding which is inevitable under ordinary circumstances can be avoided. Other advantages of this system are, that the preparation of the lessons can be done under the eye of the teacher and in surroundings more congenial for intellectual activities. Games, which ought to form an integral part of education, can be pursued with proper spirit under the direct supervision of the teacher. The libraries for boys can be much better used; the pupils are sure to derive much benefit from this, and their angle of vision will be widened. All these and other benefits of education are possible only if the pupils can spend a longer period in the school.

To many of us it is not clear how games and play-grounds help in the formation of character. Suffice it to say that when on the play-ground the boy shows himself in his true colours. Very few boys will allow you to have any peep into their character when they are assembled in the class room. Before you know them from this point of view you cannot help them properly; just as a physician cannot prescribe properly unless he has had a chance of examining and diagnosing the patient. I do not mean to suggest that you cannot understand the boy at all in the class-room, but it has got to be admitted that in the class-room he is not as free as on the play-ground. I am aware that even in the case of ordinary studies it is not easy to supply guidance to the pupil, in spite of the fact that you meet them daily for a number of hours in the class-room where you teach them, and examine them, you are not sure that you can suggest proper remedies in the case of pupils backward in studies. Much more difficult must it be with the development of character when one does not get a chance to know them at close quarters.

Anyhow, I hope, it is clear that before you can think of helping young minds in forming character, you must have greater opportunities to watch them, which means that you and they must be thrown together every day for a period

(Continued on page 15.)

Work In Labour Corps Serves No Military Purpose

It Shows Germany's Determination To Achieve Useful And Practical Results

(From A Correspondent.)

BERLIN, (By Mail).

An American student, Mr. Henry Scott, who had just completed a two years' course of study in Germany had applied to the central administration of the Labour Corps Organisation for permission to acquaint himself personally with the Labour Camps by being enrolled as a member. His application was granted and he was allowed to stay for some time in a Bavarian camp. Mr. Scott has now published an account of his experiences there, the gist of which is given below.

He said, he would like his countrymen to know that numbers of interested foreigners work in the camps where they live side by side with young Germans representing every rank and every profession. The work itself does not serve any military purpose whatsoever, but is simply a practical demonstration of German's determination to achieve certain useful and peaceful tasks. No work is done which would deprive ordinary skilled workers of their opportunities in the open market; and the scope of work is restricted to undertakings which the municipalities themselves could not carry out in any other way.

Mr. Scott was enrolled in the camp at Benediktbeuren, where he received a hearty welcome. He desired to be treated in the same way as everybody else and so he was given the same uniform as was worn by all the members. He was given opportunities of acquainting himself with every kind of work and of spending every forenoon in a different section. On his first day he took part in the construction of a dam across a mountain stream, and on the second in the work of draining Sindelbach Marsh. He concludes his remarks by saying how sorry he was to cut his stay in the camp so short, as he had to return to his own country. Apart from the social and educational advantages with which he was able to acquaint himself, he chiefly admired the spirit of camaraderie and of self-discipline that prevails in the camps. Although I am an American citizen, he writes, I envy Germany this spirit and would like to see it introduced over here.

LOOK FOR YOURSELVES.

Recent statistics relative to the tourist traffic in Germany prove that, notwithstanding the many rumours circulated abroad, numerous foreigners continue to visit the country in order to obtain a first-hand impression of conditions over here; and it is certainly a fine tradition on the part of the Berlin authorities to extend a cordial welcome to all visitors. Such has been done again quite recently, when a party of nearly 400 British visitors—ably chaperoned by Messrs. Thos. Cook and Son's organization—were passing through Berlin on a German tour. Dr. meinshausen, the commissary for education, addressed the visitors in the Grand Hall of the Town Hall, acting as deputy for the Chief Burgomaster, Dr. Sahm, who was away on a vacation. "Look round for yourselves," he said, "and convince yourselves whether you see a peaceful nation engaged in valuable reconstruction work or a country torn asunder by disorder; and when you have done so, you will be able to form your own opinion."

FOREIGNERS AND GERMAN LAW

The President of the High Courts of Justice in Cologne, Dr. Alexander Bergmann became an authority on the important subject of International Law through his three volumes on "International Marriage and

(Continued on page 14.)

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Minimum Of Motor Fatalities

High Official Repudiates Charge Of Inadequate Supervision Of Lorries

"The fact that the London City Police have now copied the system of the Bombay City Police of testing motor-drivers before issuing licenses, a practice which did not exist before in London, a feather in the cap of the Bombay Police and a credit to a system which has helped to maintain a reputation for a minimum accidents as compared with any other city in the world with a population of nearly 12 lacs."

With this remark, the representative of the "Chronicle" was greeted by a high police official when asked as to what he had to say in regard to the "motor lorry menace" in Bombay, a report of which appeared in the "Chronicle" on Tuesday last.

"This year," he said, "so far, the fatalities by motor cars and motor lorries have been 64, viz: 46 by light motor vehicles, 13 by heavy motor lorries, three by omnibuses while two cases are untraced."

Asked as to how many officers there are in the Motor Vehicles Department, the official said: "We have seven officers, out of which four are for Bombay City and three have to go outside Bombay in the whole Presidency to test and examine motor vehicles. These seven officers are always vigilant and watch the motor lorries in the city and, if they find any defect, the vehicles or the lorries they are struck off the register."

"Is it true," the "Chronicle" representative asked, "that many lorries on the roads are in a dilapidated condition and that their brakes are out of order and steering gears faulty?"

"As a matter of fact," was the answer, "strict examination is made of every motor lorry before it is allowed to be driven on the roads. Many lorries are rejected which do not come up to the mark."

Rear Lights And Excess Speed

"It is stated that many lorries possess no rear lights and some times a cooly sits behind holding a lighted candle in his hand."

"Whenever the police see such cases, the owners and the drivers are called upon to replace the rear lights. At times owing to heavy loading the bracket sets are broken but steps are taken to replace them immediately."

"It is the grievance of the public that many lorries are driven at a speed in excess of 12 miles an hour in defiance of the law," was the next point put by our representative.

"That is not true," was the prompt reply. "Sometimes some negligent drivers do drive fast but they are prosecuted if they are detected."

"Is it true that licenses to motor lorry drivers are given to men without the same caution as is exercised in the case of other drivers?"

"That again is not true. As a matter of fact, extra precaution is taken before issuing licenses to the lorry drivers. Unless a driver has twelve months' experience in driving, he is not permitted to drive lorries."

No Passengers

"Then it is stated that lorries carry a large number of men and women as passengers when they are meant to carry merchandise."

"That is also not correct. They may carry coolies to and from the place of working but it is commonsense that nobody would travel in lorries on payment."

"Is it true that many lorries are driven in the city with worn-out tyres?"

"No. The Police are always vigilant, and if they notice such lorries, owners and drivers are asked to do the needful at once, and until it is done, the registration of such lorries is cancelled."

"There is a grievance of the public that lorries seldom give way to the fast traffic. Is that true?"

No Old Lorries!

"There are certain roads in Bombay, such as Frere Road and Reay Road, where lorries occupy sometimes the centre of the road. If any constable notices the obstruction caused by them, the drivers are prosecuted. The drivers drive in the centre of these roads because the road-sides are rather rough and uneven for heavy traffic."

"Are the lorries driven in Bombay of old type?"

"The lorries used in Bombay are of standard type, used in all parts of the world."

Our representative was then told that there are 14,000 motor-cars and 1,600 lorries in the City. To supervise and inspect such a large number of cars there are only seven officers. There were seventy deaths in the City last year, caused by motor fatalities, out of which only in nine cases were the drivers convicted. Sixty-one were either acquitted or classed as accidents due to the negligence of the deceased pedestrians.

Bombay's Pride.

"Taking in round figures 15,000 motor vehicles in the city," continued the official, "and putting down only, say, five miles travel for each car per day, which is not possible, as each car may be travelling 20 or 25 miles a day, but taking only five miles for each car per day for travel, it will be about 75,000 miles per day. 75,000 multiplied by 365 days will be in round figures a little less than three crore miles in a year. For a travel of three crores of miles in Bombay, with a population of nearly 12 lacs in the city, only nine fatal accidents in the year may be called a record figure. Compared to London and New York, where fatalities occur in thousands, Bombay can be proud of having only nine fatalities in the whole year. This is due to our system of testing drivers before issuing licences to them. In England, it was not so. Anybody could have a licence on a payment of five shillings. Only taxi and 'bus drivers are examined there. The London City Police in view of the appalling number of fatalities have copied the example of the Bombay City Police and have introduced the system of examining and testing all drivers before issuing licences. This is a feather in the cap of the Bombay City Police and speaks eloquently for its system.

Doing Best for Safety, Though Under-Manned.

Finally, the official said the Motor Vehicle Department undermanned, as it was, was doing its best for the safety of the public as would be seen from the statistics of fatalities of Bombay, compared with any other city in the world, and he hoped that, the public would co-operate with the Police in using road-sense and only using footpaths as far as possible and not crossing the roads against motors.

PANDIT OMKARNATH'S MUSIC

(From Our Correspondent)

BROACH, Nov. 1.

Mr. Nathubhai Dave has arranged for Pandit Omkarnath's musical entertainment at the Town Hall on Thursday, the 8th Nov. It is hoped that the citizens of Broach will support this venture as Pandit Omkarnath is returning to Broach after a long perioid.

SIR SHAHNAWAZ AT BROACH.

Sir Shah Navaz Bhutto arrived here to-day at noon. He granted interviews to several leading citizens in the afternoon. He is to open the Maternity Hospital at Lalbazar on Saturday and will receive an address from the Muslim Zamindars on the same day.

VICTIM OF HIS BROTHER'S "HATRED"

Public Prosecutor On Motive For Crime In Pakur Murder Trial

CALCUTTA, Oct. 31.

At the resumed hearing of the Pakur case before Mr. T. H. Ellis, District and Sessions Judge, 24-Parganas, and a jury, at Alipore, Calcutta, Rai Bahadur N. N. Banerjee, Public Prosecutor, continued his address to the judge and jurors.

The Public Prosecutor submitted that the prick which Amarendra had received at Howrah station was not an idle fancy of his, says "The Statesman". There was the puncture on his right arm, a quantity of yellow liquid was on his shirt sleeves and some glazed substance round the puncture, Amarendra was worried and anxious and told his relatives that if any one had pricked him with an evil motive, he must have done it at the instance of his brother.

On reaching Pakur, Amarendra related the same story to his uncle, Baidyanath Pande, and others. Pande took Amarendra to task for neglecting his warning against Benoyendra. On Amarendra's return to Calcutta to have his blood examined, the same story was told to the doctors who attended him.

Puncture Mark.

Was it likely that Amarendra, who was a healthy youth, should come all the way to Calcutta and pay Dr. N. R. Sen Gupta his fees only to tell him a fanciful story? Dr. Sen Gupta saw the puncture mark. The Public Prosecutor said that the idea was not executed in the way it was conceived. If the man who gave the prick had carefully handled the needle, the mark would have disappeared soon after. Fortunately, the needle was roughly handled and the puncture lasted for days. The subsequent events, the course of the disease and development of its symptoms resulting in the death of Amarendra, were the best confirmation of his story.

The medical evidence was, said the Public Prosecutor, that Amarendra died of sepsis which had been introduced into his body through the puncture. That sepsis was later found, on blood examination, to be plague bacilli.

"Intended To Kill Him."

Once plague bacilli were introduced, Amarendra was a doomed man and his chance of recovery, according to medical evidence, was "nil". The man who injected the poison, knew it and no doubt intended to kill him. The evidence of three eminent doctors also [illegible] the death was homicidal.

The next question for the jurors to determine was whether the accused were responsible for it. Once the jurors were satisfied that Amarendra's death was homicidal, it followed as a corrolary that Benoyendra was responsible for it. It pointed unmistakably to Benoyendra as the person at whose instance Amarendra was done to death. It was not in evidence nor was there even a suggestion by the defence that Amarendra was in enmity with anybody else except his brother.

The very nature of the act, said the Public Prosecutor, showed that there was a conspiracy to commit the offence. In the first place, a man with a motive was necessary. That man was Benoyendra. Next, there was the man who gave the prick. Skilled medical brains must also be there to conceive the idea and to select the particular bacteriological poison, because all such poisons would not do.

Medical men were also required to bring the culture and preserve it for the use of the man with a "motive." It was apparent that more than one person was necessary in a case of homicide of this nature.

Power Of Attorney

The Public Prosecutor next traced the history of the ill-feeling between the two brothers After the death of their father Benoyendra indulged in a life of luxury, while Amarendra, who was a college student, was receiving irregular and insufficient remittances from home. After Amarendra had attained majority, he began to assert himself in the affairs of his estate. Amarendra even went to the extent of executing a separate power of attorney in favour of persons on whom he could rely. This was a matter, said the Public Prosecutor, which Benoyendra was determined to oppose because it would interfere with his life of luxury. Benoyendra, who was in Calcutta, received the news that Amarendra had executed a separate power of attorney and next day, May 12, a telegram was sent by Dr. Taranath to the Haffkine Institute for a supply of plague culture.

The Public Prosecutor had not concluded when the hearing was adjourned.

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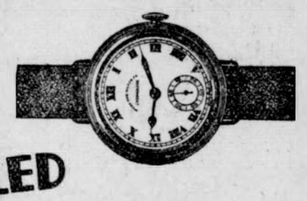

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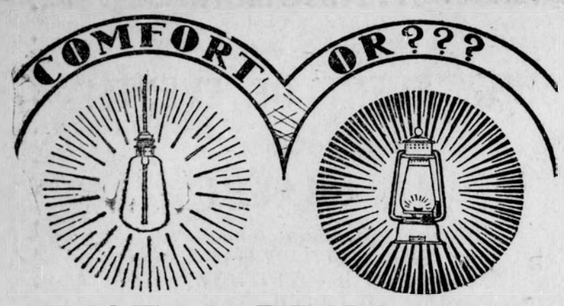

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"Saar Must Revert To Germany"

Verdict Of January Plebiscite Bound To Be In Her Favour, But Will France Honour It?

For some time it looked as if the Saar policy of the French Cabinet would turn out to be one of obstruction. Happily these fears disappeared when the date for the Plebiscite was fixed for January 1935, according to the stipulations of the Versailles Treaty. So it is practically certain that on that date the Saar population will express by vote the desires for its own future. Less than five months separate us from the moment of this Plebiscite. No wonder that both sides are straining every nerve to improve their position for the decisive day, writes Richard Von Kuhlman in the "Review of Reviews."

Practically, there are only two Powers in the field: France and Germany. France's chance to poll a number of votes beyond, say, three to five per cent. of the total, is nil, because there are very few Frenchmen in the Saar, and the number of those who would like to see the Saar become part of France is infinitesimal. Therefore, even sensible Frenchmen have no desire whatever to see the purely German population of France increased by the addition of say 800,000 Germans living in the Saar Territory. All attempts to work for a French vote seem to be practically abandoned, and French interests will concentrate whatever influence they can muster on bringing about a vote for the third solution foreseen by the Versailles Treaty—continuation of the present state of affairs.

Let us, therefore, examine what a vote for this third possibility would mean in practice for the Saar. In all probability it would mean that the Governing Commission would be established as the permanent ruler of the Saar Territory; that the coal mines would remain in French hands; and that Saar industry would be practically condemned to death.

LEAGUE RULE NOT A SUCCESS.

As a sovereign the League of Nations has not proved a success in the Saar. The Governing Commission has thought fit to rule on a non-democratic basis, paying little attention to the desires of the elected National Assembly, the Landesrat. The points of friction between the Commission and the Saar population are innumerable, and this state of affairs has made the Commission's rule extremely unpopular with the majority of the Saar population. I cannot imagine that the prospect of indefinite Commission rule should prove in the least alluring to the inhabitants of the Saar.

Even if we leave aside the local failure of the League Commission to win popularity, the League of Nations as a future sovereign is by no means tempting. It would be folly to disguise from oneself the fact that the League of Nations is afflicted by a serious illness, which might eventually lead to the death of the patient. Among its main inherent weaknesses the most glaring is the equality of vote accorded to all the members of the League. The preponderance of the French and Little Entente group in the combination is another acute danger.

What does the League picture look like? The United States have not joined; Germany and Japan have left; Italy is dissatisfied; Poland may retire. Some will reply: "yes, but Soviet Russia may come in." But even then it remains doubtful whether the League, as presently constituted, may be considered a permanent form of international co-operation, and therefore very doubtful whether it can ever be a suitable ruler.

Of all the decisions of the Saar Commission, the least happy seems to have been to employ German emigrants who are heart and soul opposed to the present German regime. Their appointment to important posts in the Saar Police has raised considerable feeling among the population and given rise to regretiable incidents.

WEALTH OF SAAR.

In the old Imperial Germany the Saar was one of the most important industrial regions. To anybody who closely studies the backgrounds of the Versailles Treaty it is abundantly clear that the frontiers of what is to-day the "Saar Territory" have been drawn exclusively to secure the maximum of Saar coal. The Saar coal has temporarily been handed over to France in order to compensate her for the War losses suffered in the Northern mining fields. This coal must, according to the Versailles Treaty, be bought back by Germany should the popular vote go in favour of the German solution.

Should—let's discuss this only for argument's sake—the solution for the continuation of the present regime win the majority, a new State would have to be created, which would be neither French nor German and which would in all probability be treated by both France and Germany as a foreign country. The barriers of national tariffs would be likely to be erected on both sides. This would practically mean the end of the flourishing Saar industry which may based on Saar coal and Lorraine iron-ore and then deprived of its natural markets in France and Germany, and too far away from the sea to rely exclusively on exports, would be condemned to a death of slow starvation.

The Saar population—all fair-minded observers agree about that to-day—is practically entirely German in origin, in speech, in sentiment. All attempts of France during the fifteen years accorded to her by the Versailles Treaty to change this fundamental fact by using the great economic power vested in the control of the coal mines and leading industrial establishments have aroused a good deal of friction and feeling, but have entirely failed to achieve their object.

A thorough examination will show that the anti-Commission feeling in the Saar is too violent and too widespread to give the 'status quo' solution which would transform the Saar into a second Luxemburg, any practical chance. How big the vote for this solution may be is pure guess-work. It may be larger than the vote for France, but all symptoms point to the probability that this alternative will only draw a comparatively small number of the votes cast.

CRUSHING MAJORITY CERTAIN.

The third alternative—return of the Saar to Germany—will in all likelihood win a crushing majority. All parties in the Saar have combined into one organisation called the 'Deutsche Front.' The "Deutsche Front," so far, has shown able leadership and great control and self-restraint. They have so far skilfully avoided being drawn by provocations into acts of retaliation. Careful canvassing makes it appear probable that the 'Deutsche Front' controls more than 90 per cent. of those who will vote in January on the future of the Saar.

More than 75 per cent. of the Saar population are Roman-Catholics. The Vatican is following developments with the keenest interest. Monsignore Testa, who for several years has represented the Vatican in the Saar, is going to Egypt. In his place Monsignore Giovanni Panico, who up to now represented the Holy See in Prague, and who, through his diplomatic work in Munich, is familar with German affairs, replaces Monsignore Testa. There is no doubt that the way in which the clergy will influence the Catholic vote will be of considerable importance for the result of the Plebiscite. Hermann Roechling one of the leading industrialists of the Saar and one of the prominent men in the 'Deutsche Front' said in an interview published on July 10 in the 'Muenchenor Neueste Nachrichten' that he thought all attempts to influence the Roman-Catholics in the Saar in order to induce them to vote for the 'status quo' are doomed to complete failure, provided there should be no actual clash (Kulturkampf) between Hitlerite Germany and Catholicism. Roechling added that such a contingency seemed to him absurd and impossible. He considered that an overwhelming German victory at the polls was a foregone conclusion, and anybody familiar with the local conditions will agree that, 'rebus sic stantibus,' he is likely to be right.

FRENCH ATTITUDE.

We have no official indication from the French side what the attitude of France will be in case of a great German victory at the polls. Unofficial utterances of a prominent Frenchman working in the Saar seem to point to what one may be tempted to call "une politique de mauvaise humeur." The forecast of this gentleman was that there would be long haggling about the price to be paid for the coal mines; that finally this price would have to be settled by arbitration; and that meanwhile there would be a long state of suspense, during which France would use her local power to kick the German workmen out of the coal mines.

It is to be hoped earnestly that these outbursts of bad humour in no way represent official French opinion. If this Plebiscite turns out disapointing for French hopes, they have only themselves to blame. There is no doubt that it would have been wiser and more in the interest of the two contracting parties to have settled the Saar problem by direct Franco-German negotiations long before the Plebiscite. This would have saved the two countries a great deal of unnecessary friction and economic danger.

Economically, there is an interdependence between the Saar and French Alsace--Lorraine. These provinces, which for almost two generations were united in Imperial Germany, have established close economic relations. The Versailles Treaty has made a deep cut, separating Alsace-Lorraine from the Saar. Economic necessities have to a great extent overcome the difficulties created by the new political frontier. France needs the Saar coal and it would be a decided advantage for the Saar mines to sell a certain amount of their surplus abroad. The Saar steel mills have to a great extent been based on the Lorraine 'Minette.' There are vast ironore deposits in Germany, which they might be able to use.

NEED FOR UNDERSTANDING.

If reasonable arrangements could be made, it would certainly contribute to the mutual advantage if the exchange of Saar coal for French 'Minette' could continue as in the past. Alsace-Lorraine has enjoyed a thriving export of foodstuffs into the Saar. Here, too, a vital and well-defended French interest points to the necessity of adjustment by agreement.

From the German side great efforts have been made to strengthen the economic ties linking the Saar to Germany. The laying of pipe lines designed to bring the surplus gas produced in the Saar through the Palatinate into the markets of Southern Germany has actually been begun. In the field of electric power the Saar will be closely linked to the great distribution system which is spread all over Germany.

A navigable channel connecting the industrial regions of the Saar with the great waterway of the Rhine is under study, and definite pledges have been given that this waterway would be built. It would, if completed, contribute considerably to drain Saar transports towards Germany and eventually supply the Saar steel mills with German iron-ore, should a short-sighted French policy attempt to cut off the supply of Lorraine 'Minette.'

Since the Versailles Treaty there have been many periods of acute and dangerous political friction between the two great neighbours, France and Germany, but in the economic field agreement has always proved to be comparatively easy. No two great nations in Europe are by the construction of their economic life so well-fitted

(Continued on page 14.)

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PROPOSAL TO FORM STRIKE COMMITTEE

B. B. C. I. Ry Workers Resent Retrenchment

(From A Correspondent)

DOHAD, Nov. 1.

In order to protest against the Agent's new circular on the procedure of individual cases, enforcement of contract system in the General Stores Department, and the ways of the so-called economy in spite of prosperous earnings of the Railway a huge public meeting of the B. B. and C. I. Railway workers at Dohad was held last evening in the Railway Colony Mr. Nandurbarkar presiding.

In the course of his speech, the President pointed out that discharge of men from the service on flimsy grounds had become the order of the day.

The speaker impressed upon the minds of the workers to make preparations to present a united front within a month's time if they realised their own position and desired to have better treatment at the hands of their bosses, cancellation of Agent's circular and to compel the administration to grant them reasonable facilities. All the workers responded to the call of the speaker and agreed to act according to his advice.

It has been proposed to form a strike Committee and the Union's President has been wired to call urgent meeting of the Central Council.

The meeting then terminated.

COLLEGE OF PHYSICIANS AND SURGEONS OF BOMBAY

Results Of Second L.C.P.S. Exam

Out of 117 students who appeared at the Second L.C.P.S. Examination held in October 1934, the following 45 have passed:—

V A Akolkar; T D Assudani; H P Baxi; G G Bhandekar; A G Bhatt; R P Bhonde; K J Chandramani; E E A Cotton; S N Deodhar; M DeSouza (Miss); J C DeSouza; J L Gidwani; S C Gorowara; H S Gupta; T V Harchandani; B K Joshi; S J (Mrs.); K N Kamle; A D Kulkarni; V R Kulkarni; I K Lalani; R S Latkar; C M Lavingia; C V Mankad; B P Mathur; W S Matker; L K Mehta; M L Mengi; C K Mohandas; N S Paghadiwalla; J M Palkar; A C Parikh; M P Patanakar; H M Patel; R Y Rane; J P Shah; H P Shastri; B S Sudame; H C S Trehan; T S Upadhyaya; B B Vankudre; H S Vaswani; B S Vaze; S V Vibakar (Miss); D A Vinekar.

Inter-College Debate At Benares

Under the auspices of the Benares Hindu University Parliament, the 13th All-India Inter-College debate will be held on Saturday (1st December 1934) at 2 p.m. in the Convocation Pandal. The subject for the debate will be that "In the opinion of this house Parliamentary Swaraj cannot solve the Indian Problem."

Every College and University can send two representatives, one for and the other against the proposition. Every competing side is requested to send the names of the competitors by 25th November to the Prime Minister, Vice-Chancellor's Lodge, Benares Hindu University.

WORK IN LABOUR CORPS SERVES NO MILITARY PURPOSE

(Continued from page 11.)

Filiation Law". Dr. Bergmann has now published a new book on "The Foreigner and German Law."

The first part of the book is concerned with the legal principles of international procedure in affairs of civil estate, the second part deals with the registry office formalities. The third part deals with civil law as regards all foreigners of different nationalities in Germany. It is the author's wish that this book should not only be for reference in technical circles but become popular with the general public.

SHORT-WAVE TRANSMITTER

Copenhagen.—The small town of Zeesen near Konigswusterhausen (Berlin) has now become a broadcasting centre of first-rate importance, thanks to the recent erection of the large short wave transmitter there. Formerly, the Zeesen short-wave station was used for broadcasting alone, but several directional aerials for overseas reception were added at the close of 1933. Owing to this addition Zeesen can now be heard in the most distant places, both in the America and in Africa, including even new Zealand and Japan.

"SAAR MUST REVERT TO GERMANY"

(Continued from page 13.)

for collaboration as the two central States of Europe. After a definite settlement of the Saar question, which cannot be long outstanding, no territorial problem exists between France and Germany. Would it be expecting too much of human ingenuity to imagine that the Saar, once the political question was out of the way, should be used as a stepping-stone towards a still closer economic collaboration between the two old enemies in Europe?

The world cannot recover from the appaling evils, consequences of the World War, from which we have been suffering since the unwise Versailles settlement, unless a reasonable and lasting peace can be established between Germany any France. Chancellor Hitler has repeatedly, in public speeches and private utterances, underlined the fact that the German hand remains stretched out to France.

It is to be hoped that in Paris, too, the fundamental fact will be understood that at no time were the chances better for reasonable adjustment than at a time when in Germany a strong nationalistic power, backed by an overwhelming number of votes, holds the reins of the Government.

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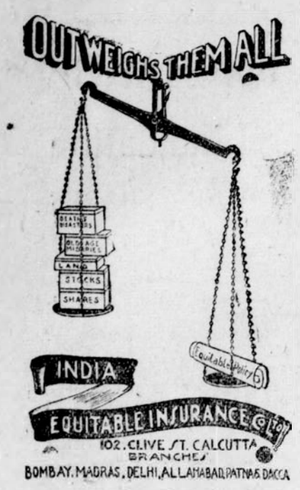

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PUBLIC SCHOOL OUGHT TO BE FULCRUM OF SCHOOL SYSTEM

(Continued from page 11.)

much longer than that required for instruction. Further, there are a number of difficulties ahead. As soon as the idea of having longer hours in the school is mentioned, parents who are new to it are not likely to sympathise with you. Of course, I am taking for granted that you are prepared to try any expedient which will secure for you the chance of moulding the character of your pupils. Provision for the supply of the mid-day meals is likely to frighten many. In some cases, at least, you can induce the managers to provide a dining hall; in some cases you yourselves are the managers and to that extent this part of the difficulty can be bridged over. The existence of caste system is a tremendous difficulty, but with a skilful handling you can get over it. In short, a large amount of propaganda on your part is necessary if you are convinced that our Motherland is in want of men of character. Residential Schools of a moderate size can do a lot in this direction.

CREDITABLE PART OF U. T. C.

The U.T.C. has also played a creditable part in this matter. It has infused a sense of tidiness and smartness; it has inculcated a sense of discipline it has obliterated the caste system to a certain extent. In politics, communalism has played a havoc to the detriment of the all-round progress in the development of the true national spirit. But, in the colleges, communalism is on the wane. The future recruits to the teachers' cadre in Secondary Schools will have to be drawn from these young men who despise the distinctions of castes and creed, who are fired with the spirit of service of the Motherland, and who therefore will be largely useful in introducing a new atmosphere into the secondary schools.

Another circumstance which bespeaks of encouragement is that many parents have discovered that mass-education of the present type is not of much use. Big schools with the invisible and unapproachable head shut up somewhere in a small room pouring over piles of correspondence and meticulously checking bills, is not a place for education, which requires personal contact. They are prepared to pay higher fees if they are convinced that their wards receive personal attention. To such parents the new type of school will be an agreeable welcome Further there are guardians and parents who on account of the nature of their work cannot stick to one place for a long period. These gentlemen are naturally on the look-out for residential schools where they can fix up their wards at a cost not beyond their means. There are a few residential schools of this type in existence already, but they are found to be rather costly. I have visited till now a large number of schools, and I can confidently say that many of them can be turned into residential schools under the guidance of a wise head. The times are ripe for a change—for opening new residential schools and for changing the existing ones into what may be called semi-residential schools.

The country wants young men of character.

The parents and guardians want better education which will infuse initiative in the pupils.

The Educational Department, it may be said confidently, will hail with delight a new type of school. It is now left for you to take advantage of the circumstances, and make an attempt and conduct schools on modern lines.

EDUCATIONAL MUSEUMS

The next in importance from the point of view of improvement in education is the establishment of educational museums. This impersonal silent teacher goes a long way in imparting education alike to the pupils, the teachers and the public at large. This improves the tone of instruction without creating inter-school jealousies. Establishment of such museums at important centres is a matter already overdue.

Before I conclude, I would place before you a matter in regard to which your help is likely to be appreciated by the University authorities. You are interested in the results of the Matriculation Examinations from year to year, not merely from the point of local interest, but from the point of view of the interest of the rising generation. The proper and correct assessment of the matriculation papers is a matter in which you are vitally interested. I do not suggest that the University authorities are not trying their best to remove obstacles in the way, but I am sure that they will be glad to receive suggestions in regard to the improvement of the present machinery so as to make it a model.

Sharp Decline In Japanese Yarn Prices

SMALL BUSINESS IN ENGLISH YARN

Italian Distributors Cut Down Quotations

Bombay, Oct. 31.

There is nothing fresh to report in the Yarn Market during the past week. Prices in all kinds of yarns have been nominally unchanged with a quiet undertone. In Japanese Yarns after a sharp decline in pirces during the last few days, market seems to be now steady but the tendency is still uncertain. In Indian Yarns, however, prices at the present level have become steady whilst turnover is not large and the tendency seems to be little more hopeful. Everybody is now awaiting the New Year transactions from which the tone of the market will be more evident. At the present moment, no transactions of any particular importance have taken place and it remains to be seen whether there will be usual large business on the New Year day as before. As regards upcountry markets there have been increased enquiries from Calcutta and some stray transactions have been arranged but the prices paid are not satisfactory in many cases. From other districts inquiries have been very limited and business resulting is far from satisfactory.

ENGLISH YARNS.

As a result of sharp decline in Japanese and Shanghai Yarn prices for single as well as two-fold yarns during the last few days there has been a similar sharp decline in prices of English Yarns owing to keen competition. Forward business in English Yarns is practically very small.

JAPANESE YARNS.

Prices have now become rather steady after a heavy decline during the last few days, as a result of which the dealers have lost very heavily in their holdings. Import Houses have not been quoting very low prices but owing to nervousness and over-stocks the dealers have been liquidating their holdings at the best market rates. Arrivals are heavy and the present demand is insufficient to absorb the stocks. Naturally, therefore prices have declined heavily during the last few days and the tendency is yet very uncertain. In case of single 60s, the decline is very heavy. Similarly in two-fold as well as Mercerised yarns a sharp decline has taken place and the present level of prices for two-fold Grey yarns seems to be rather attractive. Sampin have declined further in sympathy with some decline in cotton whereas Exchange has remained steady.

ART SILK YARNS.

After a heavy reduction in prices on the 18th inst., by the Italian Yarn Distributors, large sales have taken place in almost all deniers and most of the stocks have been cleared. Some of the local dealers and speculators, considering the present level of prices to be very attractive have effected large purchases some of which they have been holding for better prices. It is reported that consumers have not been able to get sufficient advantage of the present reduction in prices in as much as the dealers and speculators have been quoting somewhat higher prices than the actual official prices of the Italrayon. It is, however, likely that in course of next few days the speculators will get tired and will liquidate their holdings at the official prices. As regards Japanese yarns, there has been very limited turnover during the week owing to their comparatively higher prices. Forward business is practically nil. Import Houses have been quoting nominally higher prices but it is feared that at any time they might reduce their rates. Stocks of Japanese Yarns are heavy and prices are likely to decline in the absence of any satisfactory demand.

INDIAN YARNS.

No sales of importance have taken place during the week from the Mills. Cotton prices have remained fairly steady with minor fluctuations but the demand from almost all important consuming districts is yet very limited. It is very likely that buyers have been waiting for the Meerat transactions. At the moment, turnover is very limited in the market and prices have remained nominally unchanged. The undertone is steady.

Stock Exchange Review

GENERAL DECLINE

Messrs. Lewis & Jones have issued the following weekly report:—

GOVERNMENT SECURITIES.

This week has seen an all-round recession in the price of Government Securities, with the volume of business of small dimensions. 3 1|2 per cent. Government Paper which at one time touched Rs. 91-0-6 has since recovered to Rs. 91-9, the highest being Rs. 91-10. In view of the approach of the busy season, and the present languishing demand, it is difficult to see an appreciable rise in quotations.

Three months' Treasury Bills were allotted at an average rate of Rs. 1-7-8 per cent per annum.

Sterling advices indicate a firm market and we are advised of a possibility of some advance in the near future. Indian Sterling 3 1|2 per cent. quoted £96.

Imperial Bank of India Rate is unchanged at 3 1|2 per cent.

Closing prices of Securities are as follows:—

SECURITIES.
(Taxable.)
Market price.

	18th Oct.	25th Oct.	Latest date	Redemn. yield
3 p.c. 1941	99-5	99-2		3.08
3 1|2 p.c. Govt. Paper	91-10	91-9		3.83
3 1|2 p.c. 1947|50	101-6	101-3		3.39
4 p.c. 1943	105-7	105		3.35
4 p.c. 1960|70	107-7	107-6		3.63
4 1|2 p.c. 1955|60	112-12	112-10		3.73
5 p.c. 1935	102-3	101-15		3.01
5 p.c. 1939|44	108	107-13		4.19
5 p.c. 1940|43	109	108-12		3.89
6 1|2 p.c. 1933|40	109	108-13		3.96
6 1|2 Treasury Bonds 1935	103-5	102-15		3.38
(Taxfree)				
5 p.c. 1945|55	117-8	117-5		3.81
6 1|2 p.c. Bombay Dev. Loan	104-4	104		3.08

COTTON MILLS.

Cotton Mill shares maintain a fairly steady appearance, but the volume of business in comparison with last week shows considerable diminution. There had been no feature. A decline in the price of Piece-goods has been reported this week and the off-take is poor, but with the approach of Divali, it is hoped that some improvement in demand may be seen.

The Stock Exchange will be closed on Saturday the 27th instant and on November 6th, 7th, 8th, being Bank Holidays and 12th for November Settlement. The forward market will be open to-morrow for one hour only and on the 6th November from 6-30 p.m. to 8 p.m. for Moorat.

Ahmedabad Adv.	312	8
Apollo	3	0
Bombay Dycing	898	12
Century Mills	308	12
Central India	316	4
Central India 5 p.c. Pre.	502	8
Colaba	130	0
Dawn Mills	395	0
E. D. Sassoon	0	6
Ed. Sassoon	6	12
Elphinstone	4	8
Finlay	125	10
Gokak	170	0
Hindustan	1825	0
Ind. Manfg.	1550	0
Indore|Malwa	108	2
Khatau	82	8
Kohinoor	211	4
Lakshmi	885	0
Madhavji	11	4
M. Sassoon	10	12
Morarji	1550	0
Model Nagpur	79	12
Mysore	100	0
New City	56	14
New Great	220	10
Osmanshahi	75	0
Phoenix	315	0
Sassoon Silk	39	0
Sassoon Spg.	5	0
Sholapur	3040	0
Sholapur 7 p.c. Debs	92	12
Shapurji	12	0
Simplex	106	4
Swadeshi	232	8
Swan	77	8
Tata Mill	14	0
Vishnu	1587	8
Vishnu 7 p.c. Pref.	625	0
Western India	1040	0

MISCELLANEOUS

In this section also, business shows a considerable falling off which is only natural after the intense activity recently seen. In many cases, to-day's closing prices show a decline as compared with those ruling last week.

BANKS' Bank Shares show a fairly steady tendency. Imperials having been as low as Rs. 1607-8 have improved to Rs. 1625 with the Partly Paids at Rs. 410. Bank of India's have changed hands in small lots and have improved to Rs. 119 whilst Bank of Barodas have small sellers at Rs. 102|8. Bombay Prov. Co-operative Banks have risen to Rs. 46 with Central Banks steady at Rs. 33|2. Easterns are on offer at Rs. 87.

RAILWAYS:—Business in this section is very quiet. One or two isolated transactions have been reported in Pachora Jamner at Rs. 91. Upper Sinds at Rs. 102|8 and Amritsar-Pattis at Rs. 121|4. Central Provs. were done at Rs. 88-1|2 and Guzerats at Rs. 74.

CEMENTS:—The decline reported last week has continued with considerable liquidation in evidence. Bundis in particular now look attractive at Rs. 32|14 cum. dividend. Gwaliors have declined to Rs. 95 as a result of the offerings by Indian Cement Shareholders. United Cements have once again relapsed to Rs. 69 sellers, buyers scarce.

Bundi	32-14
Gwalior Cement	95
Indian	442-8
Okha Cement	180
Katni Ord.	330
do. 1st Pref.	135-12
do. 2nd Pref.	146-4
do. Defd.	1165
P. P. Cement Ord.	23-6
Do. Pref.	14-6
Shahabad Cement	348-12
United Cement	69

ELECTRIC SUPPLY:—Among Electric Supply shares, Ahmedabad Olds continued to find buyers at Rs. 178|12 cum rights. Ajmers are in demand at Rs. 10 as are Bombay Suburban at Rs. 157-1|2.

Ahmedabad Elec.	178	12
do. new Rs. 100 pd.	170	0
Ajmer	10	2
Bom. Suburban	157	8
Broach	11	2
Hyderabad	200	0
Karachi Elec.	222	8
Poona Elec. O.	205	0
Surat Elec. O.	171	4
do. New Rs. 50 pd.	95	0
do. Pref.	133	12

TATA IRON & STEEL:—Considerable fluctuations have again taken place in the prices of Ord. and Defd. shares of this Company. The 2nd Pref. issue is being sold and exchanged for Ord shares at around present levels. On the whole we think that the 2nd Preference stock will pay to lock away at about present prices. Something should be known in a month or two regarding an interim dividend on these shares and we are therefore in favour of their retention.

Tata Iron & Steel Ord.	96	0
do. Defd.	408	2
Tata Iron & Steel 1st Pref.	171	4
Tata Iron & Steel 2nd Pref.	155	0

HYDRO ELEC:—Hydro Elec shares have a very steady appearance, but speculative interest in Andhra Valley and Tata Power Ordy shares has diminished. Tata Power Prefs are on offer at Rs. 1340.

Andhra Vly. Ord.	1556	4
do. Pref.	1330	0
do. 6 p.c. Debs	111	8
do. 8 p.c. Debs	110	8
Tata Hydro Ord.	156	4
do. Pref.	135	10
do. 6 p.c. Debs	112	0
Tata Power Ord	1360	0
do. Pref	1340	0
do. Frac. Share	34	8

BOMBAY TRAMWAY Ordy. closed at Rs. 155 ex. dividend and are worth locking away in view of the good revenue returns.

BOMBAY TELEPHONES have risen to Rs. 106-1|4 ex dividend, the previous liquidation having now ceased. BOMBAY BURMAHS maintain a steady appearance in spite of weakness in the rest of this Section and close at Rs. 450 and Rs. 136|14 respectively. BELAPURS have moved between Rs. 223|12 and Rs. 241|4 closing at Rs. 227|8. BOMBAY STEAM ORDYS have receded to Rs. 283-12 ex dividend with Scindias at Rs. 12.

INSURANCE issues are steady. Orientals quote Rs. 3860 and New Indias Rs. 34|12 ex. dividend.

Among ENGINEERING shares, Tata Constructions have eased to Rs. 79. McKenzies are on offer at Rs. 60 whilst Josts have buyers at Rs. 88-1|2. Alcocks close at Rs. 205.

INDUSTRIAL INVESTMENT TRUST Rs. 50 pd., continue to change hands around Rs. 18 premium. Bombay Safe Deposits have reached a new high level of Rs. 760. British Burmah Petroleums have fallen to Rs. 4|13. United Motors changed hands at Rs. 31|8 with small buyers at the price. Port Cannings are in demand at Rs. 610 on the exception of an increased dividend.

Every reader of "Bombay Chronicle" knows that SHREE LAXMI PUJAN is on 7-11-34

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Branch:—RAJKOT (Civil Station.)
CAPITAL PAID UP ... Rs. 39,90,000
RESERVE FUND ..... Rs. 7,00,000
Chairman:—Sir HORMUSJEE COWASJI DINSHAW, Kt., M.V.O., O.B.E.
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All kinds of Banking business transacted.

B. M. BHARGAVA,
B.A., LL.B.,
Secretary.

Failure Of Bankhead Bill

TIRED LONG LIQUIDATION IN NEW YORK MARKET

Prices Below 12 Cent Level

LOAN COTTON TO BE BURDENSOME EVENTUALLY

BOMBAY, Nov. 2.

The Bankhead Bill failed to raise cotton prices and opposition to the various provisions of the Bankhead Bill is increasing in the United States. It is feared that Government loan cotton will prove burdensome in the long run and there is a general desire to leave the cotton trade on voluntary reduction of the acreage under cotton cultivation.

Bombay, Nov. 2.

On Thursday the New York cotton futures market again ruled easy on increased selling and absence of any important buying. The belief which had been held for so long that the loan policy of the United States would be to peg the market has weakened considerably during the past few days. However the decline has been orderly due to more to lack support than any selling pressure. Weather conditions were favourable during the lest month and the next Bureau report is expected to show some increase in production.

Fears of increase in acreage next season are discouraging buyers and tired bulls are unloading.

NEW YORK MARKET

The New York cotton futures market was nervous and irregular owing to lack of confidence. Prices declined on long liquidation and unfavourable spot demand. The market closed at about the lowest level of the day at a decline of 11 to 16 points. Spot cotton prices declined 15 points at 12.25c.

NEW ORLEANS MARKET

The New Orleans cotton futures market was quiet and closed at a decline of 13 to 12 points. Spot cotton prices declined 12 points at 12.34c.

INCREASING WEAK POSITION

"There is no doubt that the action of the market since the Bureau report has been a considerable disappointment to those still long of cotton and a certain amount of quiet liquidation of stale holdings has been witnessed here as well as on the overseas exchanges state Messrs. Reynolds and Gibson. The basis in the South keeps relatively very high, due to the 12 cent loan, which is, as far as can be gathered, providing a temporary home for the bulk of the crop. What will be the outcome of this it is indeed hard to foretell, but to our mind it can only lead to an increasingly weak position later on, for it is merely damming the stream. The greater the proportion of receipts that go into this "pool", the more dangerous and difficult will the situation be rendered in the long run. Meantime, producers in other parts of the World are content to go on selling their output on a relatively cheap basis compared to American, and so the exports of our commodity from that country are lagging far behind normal times, whilst the weekly figures are very unfavourable. If rumours which reach us are correct, the Administration is becoming seriously disturbed at this result of their policy and some modification may be looked for before very long. To our mind the writing has been on the wall for some time, since it has been evident that the effect of the measures taken in America have been far more to the advantage of growers in other parts of the World than to their own farmers. How the present holdings are to be passed into consumption it is difficult to fathom at the present time, and it is doubtful whether the Administration will actually face the situation yet for it must involve a great reversal of their present policy. This is rather portrayed by the reluctance to accept recent bids for the "pool" cotton. Reports are that ideas for a marked increase in planting are now pervading official minds, and this is what we have always expected, since a continuance of the recent attitude would mean a loss of the export markets for their product. Altogether, the outlook is very far from reassuring not only for those who have been expecting higher prices, based on the loan policy which they consider to be a peg to values, but also for those who are conducting affairs in the Agriculture departments overseas."

The Liverpool cotton futures market displayed weak tone on heavy long liquidation. There was a marked absence of any buying. Hedge selling and persistent straddle selling found poor demand. Prices fluctuated within a range of 8 points and finally closed at a decline of 9 to 11 points. Middling American spot cotton prices declined 6 points at 6.83d. per lb.

INDIAN COTTON.

East Indian cotton futures were quiet but steady and closed at a decline of 2 points. At the close January was quoted 4.90, March 4.85 and May 4.79.

EGYPTIAN COTTON.

Egyptian cotton futures market was quiet and Sakels futures closed at a decline of 7 to 9 points. Spot cotton prices declined 4 points at 8.26. Uppers futures decline 8 to 10 points and Spot Upper cotton prices were reduced 6 points at 7.20d. per lb.

ALEXANDRIA MARKET.

The Alexandria cotton futures market was also easy on increased selling. Sakels futures declined 16 to 12 points and Ashmouni futures lost 5 points at 12.53 for December delivery.

BEARISH OUTLOOK.

A Liverpool firm write:—

As far as our own market is concerned business has continued on small lines, and operators have kept their transactions within a very moderate compass. As we have said further liquidation by those who are becoming uneasy at the existing situation, and disappointed with the trend of values, has taken place, and a little straddle reversing in the immediately near positions, as against the American markets, has also been witnessed. On the other hand, moderate buying of July has also been seen, the fairly narrow parity here as against that ruling in the October position, apparently attracting interest in one or two quarters. Little alteration has taken place in the relationship between the various months, and the current position is gradually being liquidated, those holding this option apparently being satisfied with the prevailing premium and so meeting those who have to cover this month. It is difficult to forecast the probable trend of near and distant months in our market as so much depends upon the action of those holding actual cotton in the United States. If, as we believe, some time later on the conviction is borne in upon them that their cotton must be sold at a world competitive price, then, of course, the premium at which the near options stands here will be quickly lost. On the other hand, if the present policy is maintained there is nothing for it but a continued strength in these nearer months.

Manchester reports have again run on similar lines to those ruling for so long past. The greatest interest is being displayed in the various schemes which are being put forward by those guiding the industry in an effort to imrove conditions and it is to be hoped that success will crown their efforts.

LOWER VALUES.

We see little reason to alter the view we have been expressing for some time past, namely, that lower values are indicated, though fluctuations will undoubtedly be brought about as the markets get oversold. Until Washington reverses its policy, a shortage of contracts will probably be frequently experienced, but if for this reason advances take place, we should suggest advantage being taken of them to put out conservative short sales. Patience will probably be required, but in the end, unless international trade changes materially and the restrictions and obstacles to commerce are lessened, we think that prices will gradually sag away, and indeed the decline may be more extensive from the top rates than even those holding "bearish" views look for at present.

PRIVATE CABLES—

Messrs. M and B Stern have received yesterday the following cable from their Head Office:—

Wheat: Argentine old crop peg remains but new crop continues unpegged. Do not look for much further decline but Liverpool wheat entirely dependent upon Argentine crop news. Winnipeg, Manitoba being pegged 75 cents considered somewhat bullish.

Messrs. M and B Stern state:—

The weakness in Liverpool yesterday was attributed to Mr. Clayton's recommendation for an export bounty in the case of the American internal price control policy being continued.

According to a private cable from Dallas the A. A. A. announcement over next season's acreage is expected to be made on or about the 10th instant.

The market recovered yesterday on less favourable Argentine crop news. The Chicago market closed 1 1/2 to 2 cents higher and Winnipeg December at 76 7-8, the previous close being 75 cents per bushel which is the pegged price.

Silver: Loudon prices advanced yesterday principally on American buying. Leading opinions in America still favour higher prices and hold the belief that before Congress meets in January prices will be around 60 cents.

Rubber: Stoploss selling was absorbed by America. Though the date of the next International Committee meeting is not yet fixed the Dutch Government seem anxious for a compromise with British interests over the percentage of quotas during 1935.

Messrs. Chunilal Mehta and Co. have received to-day the following cable information from their foreign friends:

Liverpool: Sales are being made on orders from America. Distant positions are most affected owing to expected increase in acreage. Our opinion is that the strength of holders will prevent any material decline.

Liverpool: Sentiment disturbed by widening discounts on 1935 and crop deliveries and rumours Washington may adopt allotment plan next season.

New York: Opened lower in sympathy with Liverpool. There has been heavy liquidation in December but there has been considerable mill and trade buying. Have a favourable opinion of the market. Cotton goods market—yarn market—quiet.

New York: Decline caused by outsiders liquidating. Spinners are buying very little at present because basis is too high. Some hedging distant months. Think decline has gone far enough.

New York: Liquidation and Southern selling overbalanced. Limited trade buying.

New York: General business conditions improving steadily. Spinners' stocks of all kinds small. They must buy soon and unprecedented concentration of holding strongly indicating purchases should be made during the weak spots.

New York: Liquidation is continuing. Some bulls liquidating old crop and buying October. Consider present prices not far from the bottom.

Messrs. Devkaran Nanji have received the following cables:

Liverpool: Announced from to-day December Winnipeg pegged 75 May 80.

New York: Liquidation is continuing. Some bulls liquidating old crop and buying October. Consider present prices not far from the bottom.

Messrs. Drennan and Co. have received the following cables:

From Messrs. Orvis Brothers, Liverpool:

Liquidation is continuing. Some bulls liquidating old crop and buying October. Consider present prices not far from bottom.

From Messrs. A. J. Buston and Co., Hemelryk Dept., Liverpool:

Concerning wheat our correspondents in Winnipeg cable Canadian Government fixed minimum price December 75 cents May 80 cents starting to-day.

New York December highest 12.03 -04 (10-9 a.m.)

Lowest 11.99—14 (2-50 p.m.)

Liverpool January highest 6.57—03 (10-15 a.m.)

Lowest 6.49—11 (3-45 p.m.)

GOLD & SILVER

Bombay, Nov. 2.

The Local Silver Market was fairly steady to-day, but at the rise, there was some profit-taking. Shanghai T.T. on London was quoted at 1.4-1|8, but official quotation received here was 1|4. Prices in the Local Market opened to-day at Rs. 65|3 and declined to Rs. 64-14. At this level there was some buying and prices improved to Rs. 65. The Gold Market was quiet, with scattered selling.

	Rs. a. p.
Ready Silver	64 15 0
Kartak Delivery	65 1 0
Magsar Delivery	65 5 0
Ready Gold	34 11 3
Kartak Delivery	34 11 6
Magsar Delivery	34 12 3

GOLD

London, Nov 1

Gold Bars Fine per oz £6-19-10

LONDON SILVER

London, Nov 1

Silver—Market steady

Spot 23 1/2

Forward 23 5/8

BOMBAY COTTON

Bombay, Nov. 2.

Following a decline of 13 points in New York Cotton Futures, the Local Cotton Market opened to-day at Rs. 208-10 for Broach A-M. delivery. There was utter absence of any buying and prices declined to Rs. 209-12 under selling by Japanese firms. It is believed that rains will have no important effect on the Khandesh and Berar cotton crops except lowering the quality. Rain damaged black leafy cotton will be burdensome to the market. The Local Market is overbought and now prices are fairly high which will have discouraging effect on the export trade.

Liverpool market was steady at a rise of one point and the local market closed at 5-30 p.m. as under:—

Broach A-M.	208
Oomra D-J.	182- 4
Bengal D-J.	134- 4

READY COTTON SALES.

Bombay, Nov. 2.

60 Morarji Gokuldas Nandurbar 172 1/4
17 Toyomankwa K. Amalner 160
17 Toyomankwa K. Pachora 158 1/2
100 Dawn Mill Jalgaon 172
51 Motiram Vaghji Tirupur Cambodia 252 3/4
400 Madhusudan Mill Tirupur 274
200 Langli and Co., Bolda 20 off
55 Langli and Co., Porbandur 161
116 Phinix Mill Dhangadhra 206
100 Dawn Mill Hansi 115
100 Phinix Mill Bhopal 188

READY COTTON QUOTATIONS.

Bombay, Nov. 2.

Bengal Superfine	139/41
Bengal Fine	126/28
Bengal F.G.	116/21
Sindh-Punjab Fine	124/26
Sindh-Punjab F.G.	114/19
Wardha-Hingt	190/192
Nagpur Savner	190/192
Pundhurna	178/180
Yeotmal	176/178
Arvi	177/179
Ellichpur	177/179
Amraoti-Berar	176/178
Khamgaon	176/178
Mulkapur	168/170
Khandesh	167/169
Jalna/Sailu	168/170
Burwah Sanavad	167/172
Broach Fine	202/204
Punjab/American	213/215
Punjab/American mix	203/208
Cambodia	273/278
Miraj/Sangli	198/203
Compta Good	193/198
Bagalkot	178/183
Qampala	348/50
Busoga	346/48
Jinja	341/43

INDIAN COTTON FIGURES.

Bombay, Nov. 2.

RECEIPTS INTO BOMBAY.

Since 1st September.

In full-pressed Bales.

	Yesterday	This year.
Khandesh	63	2,301
Central India	...	4,235
Barsi and Nagar	7	3,241
Hyderabad-Gaorani	55	457
Berar	...	3,768
Central Provinces	31	1,309
Total Oomras	156	15,311
Dholera	...	8,119
N.-W. Provinces	...	809
Rajputana	...	1,331
Sind-Punjab	108	9,488
Broach	4	1,708
Coompta and Dharwar	469	10,971
Westerns-Northerns	142	10,719
Tinnevelly & Cambodia	154	15,363
Persian	42	1,618
American	...	2,231
Egyptian & African	197	34,787
Total	1,272	112,355

EXPORTS FROM BOMBAY.

In full-pressed Bales.

	Yesterday	This year. 1st Sept. to 25th Oct.
Europe	440	45,461
Japan and China	836	76,474
Coast Ports	175	3,958
Up-country by Rail	...	24,001
Afloat in harbour for Europe China & Japan	...	12,681
Total	1,451	162,575

PRODUCE RECEIPTS.

Bombay, Nov. 2.

	Bales
Khandesh	63
Barsi-Nugger	7
Hyderabad-Gaorani	55
Central Provinces	31
Sind-Punjab	108
Broach	4
Compta-Dharwar	469
Western-Northerns	142
Tinnevelly and Cambodia	154
Persians	42
East Africans	197
Total Cotton	1,272
	Cwts.
Wheat	9,158
Linseed	670
Rape, Rai and Mustard seeds	367
Gingellyseed	522
Poppyseed	1,094
Groundnuts	10,383
Castorseed	1,083
Rice	7,542
Myrabollams	1,065
Cottonseed	381
Gram	167
Joowar	22
Bajree	409
	Tons.
Coal	2,943

NEW YORK COTTON

New York, Nov 1

December	12.00
January	12.03
March	12.09
May	12.08
July	12.05
Middling Spot	12.25

NEW ORLEANS COTTON

New York, Nov 1

December	12.03
January	12.07
March	12.12
Middling Spot	12.34

NEW YORK

New York, Nov 1

New York 10-55 a.m.—

December	12.06
January	12.14
March	12.18
Noon Call—	
December	12.05
January	12.13
March	12.16

HIGH & LOW COTTON PRICES

Bombay, Nov 1

Broach A/M 1935 opening 209; highest 209 3/4; lowest 208 3/4; close 209

Oomra D/J opening 182; highest 184 1/2; lowest 182; close 183 1/4

Bengal D/J opening 134; highest 135 1/2; lowest 134; close 13

Tejimandi for Broach A/M 1935 (31-3-35) Rs 17 1/2

Tejimandi for Broach Settlement (21-11-34) Rs. 5 1/4

WALL-STREET MARKET

New York, Nov 1.

Messrs. Batlivala and Karani have issued the following report showing quotations of the New York Stock Exchange:—

	Dollars
Amer Power and Light Com	4 1/2
Amer Power and Light Pfd	6
Amer Forn Power 7 per cent P	15
Electric Bond Common	9 1/2
Electric Bond 5 dol Pfd	36
Consolidated Gas	25
Western Union Telg	33
Radio Corporation	5
New York Central	20 1/4
Erie R R	11
Great North Pfd	14 1/2
Distillers Seagram	13
Bethelehem Steel	25 1/2
United States Steel	31 3/4
Int Nickel of Canada	23 3/4
Anaconda Copper Mining	10
Kennecott Copper	16
International Harvestor	32
Ford Motors of Canada 'A'	22 1/2
General Motors	29
Socony	13 1/2
Chase Bank	23
National City Bank	20
Sun Life of Canada	350
Celanese Corp of Amr	27

Market dull and featureless. Brokers loans 22 millions down. Standard Oil N J has declared quarterly dividend of 50 cents extra dividend of 25 cents per share.

CLOSING QUOTATIONS

New York Stock Exchange:—Steady.

New York Call Rate 1 per cent

Anaconda	10
U S Steel	31 3/4
G Motors	29
I Nickel	23 1/8
Silver:—Ready	53
Call Loan London 1/2 per cent	
F T London on New York 4.98 3/8	
City Bank	20
Chase Bank	23
Socony	13 3/8
N Y Central	20 1/4
W U Teleg	93 7/8
Total business:—1/2 million	
T T N Y/Paris	6.59 1/2

NEW YORK COTTON DAILY STATISTICS

New York, Nov 1

Day's receipts at all U S Ports 27,000 bales

Day's exports to Great Britain 4,000 bales

Day's exports to the Continent 3,000 bales.

LIVERPOOL COTTON

Liverpool, Nov 1.

10-10 a.m. To-day's quotations. price.

October 1934	—
November 1934	6.53
December 1934	6.53
January 1935	6.57 6.50
February 1935	6.47
March 1935	6.52 6.45
April 1935	6.42
May 1935	6.40
June 1935	6.38
July 1935	6.36
August 1935	6.30
September 1935	6.25
October 1935	6.19
Middling Spot	6.83

EGYPTIAN COTTON

Liverpool, Nov 1

SAKELLARIDIS—	
November 1934	7.95
December 1934	7.96
January 1935	7.99
March 1935	8.02
May 1935	8.05
July 1935	8.05
October 1935	8.09
F G F Spot	8.26

INDIAN COTTON

Liverpool, Nov 1

BROACH—	
Fully Good (Good staple)	5.14
Fine (Good staple)	5.29
Superfine (Good staple)	5.44
C P OOMRA—	
Good (No. 1 staple)	4.94
Fine (No. 1 staple)	5.09
Choice (No. 1 staple)	5.24
BENGAL—	
Good	3.19
Fine	3.29
Superfine	3.39
SCINDE—	
Good	3.34
Fine	3.44
Superfine	3.54

LONDON DISCOUNT RATES

London, Nov 1

Bank Bills 3 months' market rate 0-1/2 per cent to 0-9/16 per cent

Bank Bills 6 months' market rate 0-11/16 per cent to 0-3/4 per cent

Fine Trade Bills 3 months' market rate 2 per cent

Fine Trade Bills 6 months' market rate 2-1/2 per cent to 3 per cent

Interest day to day loan 0-1/2 per cent to 0-1/2 per cent

Interest 7 days' market loan 0-1/2 per cent to 0-1/2 per cent

LONDON EXCHANGES

London, Nov 1

T T London on:—	
Berlin	12.38
Amsterdam	7.36 1/4
Brussels	21.38
Madrid	36.50
Milan	58.15
Berne	15.30 1/2
Paris	75.59
Prague	119.06

New York closing cross rate 4.98 1/16

SEEDS

London, Nov 1

Linseed La Plata Hull c i f ton Nov-Dec sellers £9-2-6

Linseed Calcutta London c i f ton Nov-Dec sellers £10-12-6

Linseed Bombay London c i f ton Nov-Dec sellers £10-17-6

Rapeseed Toria (Hull/Cong't) c i f ton Nov-Dec sellers £10-5-0

Castorseed Bombay Hull c i f ton Nov-Dec sellers £10-2-6

Cottonseed Bombay Hull c i f ton No offers

LONDON METALS

London, Nov 1

Copper Braziers £40 1/2

Yellow Metal £34 7/8

Spelter Hard Indian Brands £12 5/8

Corrugated Sheets 24 gauge £12 3/4

Tin English Ingots ,Liverpool F O B £229

BOMBAY STOCK EXCHANGE

Further Heavy Long Liquidation

BURMA MILLS AND POWER SHARES DECLINE

Bombay, Nov. 2.

The local Share Bazar ruled weak to-day on further long liquidation and short selling by local bear operators.

There was a marked absence of any support and undertone of the market exhibited lack of confidence.

Bombay Burma shares recorded a further decline of Rs. 25 and Bombay Dyeing shares also displayed considerable nervousness. Both Andhra and Tata Power shares declined by Rs. 15 and Rs. 25 respectively.

Tata Iron and Steel shares were steady at the opening but later on prices eased off on increased selling pressure.

Cement section was also easy, but Bellapur shares were fairly steady.

TEXTILE MILLS.

Bombay, Nov. 2.

100	Ahm. Ad.	313 12
500	Bom. Cotton	65 0
250	Bombay Dyeing	861 4
250	Bradbury	110 0
100	Century	286 4
100	Central India	293 12
100	Colaba	125 0
100	Coorla	113 12
100	Crescent	7 4
100	Currim	5 0
250	David	60 0
250	Dawn	385 0
1	E. D. Sassoon	0 5 9
100	Finlay	125 10
100	Gokak	166 4
1000	Hindustan	1825 0
100	Indore	110 0
50	Kastoorchand	0 8
100	Khatau	33 12
100	Kohinoor	191 4
250	Laxmi	855 0
100	Madhavji	11 4
250	Madras United	65 0

ACTIVE SHARES AT A GLANCE.

Bombay, Nov. 2

Bombay Dyeing 875 870 876 871 875 861

Century 290 285 296 287 286

Central India 301 303 296 300 295 293

Colaba 127 125

Kohinoor 195 192 198 196 198 190 191

New Great 205 225 200 201

Simplex 97 95

Swadeshi 203 200 202 201 203

Bundi 32/8

Indian Cement 342 337 341 328 337

Tata Steel Defd 405 406 397 415 407 413 402

Tata Steel Ord 93 12 95 93/8 96 94/8 99/12 93/8

Bombay Steam 275

Bombay Burma 392 382 387 378 383 387 372 375

Tata Hydro 156

Andhra 1556 1552 1556 1547 1553 1542 1545

Power 1330 1325 1336 1331 1333 1313 1311

Tram 156/4

1000	Morarji	1550 0
250	Model	81 0
50	Mysore	95 0
200	New Great	201 4
100	Oosmanshahi	72 8
100	Phoenix	315 0
25	Sassoon Silk	39 0
1000	Sholapur	2820 0
50	Simplex	95 0
100	Swadeshi	201 4
100	Swan	77 8
25	Tata	12 8
500	Vishnu	1537 8
1000	Western	1040 0
	BANKS.	
50-100	Baroda	102 0
25-50	Central	33 4
500	Imp.	1600 0
125-500	Imp. Contry	403 12
50-100	India	120 0
5	Union	5 2
	CEMENTS.	
10	Bundi	32 8
70	Gwalior	90 8
250	Indian	337 8
40	Katni Def.	1150 0
100	Katni Ord.	323 12
75	Okha	175 0
10	Punjab	23 6
100	Shahabad	341 4
70	United	69 0
	INSURANCE.	
15-100	Jupiter	13 4
15-75	New India	35 8
200	Oriental	3810 0
10-100	Vulcan	8 6
	ELECTRIC.	
100	Ahmedabad Ord.	177 8
1000	Andhra Valley	1515 0
10	Ajmer	10 8
50	Bom. Tram	156 4
100	Bom. Suburban	157 0
10	Broach	11 0
100	Karachi	213 12
100	Poona	195 0
100	Surat	173 12
100	Tata Hydro	156 4
1000	Tata Power	1311 4
	RAILWAYS.	
500	Ahm. Prantij	840 0
100	Amr. Patty	122 0
100	C Province	87 0
100	Dhon. Baramati	90 0
100	Gujrat	74 0
100	Mandra Bhon	91 4
100	Pachora Jamner	91 0
100	Sara Siraigunge	95 0
500	Tapty Valley	755 0
	MININGS	
10	Shivrajpur	38 8
30	Tata Steel Def.	402 8
75	Tata Steel Ord.	93 12
	MISCELLANEOUS	
100	Alcock	200 0
50	Belapur Sugar	221 14
250	Bom. Steam	275 0
125	Bombay Burma	375 0
50	Bom. Burma County	138 12

GOVERNMENT SECURITIES

SETTLEMENT

Bombay, Nov 2

3 1/2 per cent G P N Sett 91/10

3 1/2 per cent G P N Cash 91/10/6

4 per cent 1960/70 Sett 107/7

4 per cent 1960/70 Cash 107/6

5 per cent 1945/55 Sett 117/5

5 per cent 1945/55 Cash 117/6

TAX FREES

4 per cent 1953/63 Mysore 107/11

5 per cent 1955 Mysore 118/4

5 1/2 per cent 1938 Mysore 110/8

6 1/2 per cent 1935 B D L 103/12

GOVERNMENT SECURITIES. (CASH.)

3 per cent 1941 99/3

3 1/2 per cent 1947/50 101/3

4 per cent 1943 105

4 1/2 per cent 1955/60 112/12

5 per cent 1939/44 107/12

5 per cent 1940/43 108/12

5 per cent 1935 101/13

5 1/2 per cent 1938/40 108/10

6 1/2 per cent 1935 T B 102/14

CORPORATION LOANS (TAXABLES)

4 per cent B P T 1974 102/12

4 per cent M Deb 1974 102/4

5 per cent M Deb 1959 113

6 per cent M Deb 1954 124/4

6 per cent K P T 1956 124/4

6 1/2 per cent B I T 1937 109/0

Note:—3 1/2 per cent Government P. Notes market was quiet and unchanged to-day with a very small turnover.

BOMBAY SUGAR

Bombay, Nov. 2.

Ready Javas Rs. 13-13-6.

S. S. Nawab Rs. 4.

S. S. Ranee Rs. 3-14.

S. S. Himalaya Rs. 3-14-6.

S. S. Arabia Rs. 3-11.

Shipment Oct. Rs. 3-13-9.

Shipment Nov.-Dec. Rs. 3-10-3.

Shipment Jan-Mar. Rs. 3-9-6.

Purtabpur Rs. 13-11.

African Rs. 13-12.

Kesar Rs. 14-11.

Java spot F. 3.15.

NEW YORK SUGAR

New York, Nov. 1.

December	1.85+.03
March	1.68
May	1.72+.01
July	1.76+.01

LIVERPOOL WHEAT

Liverpool, Nov. 1.

December	59 1/4+.3/4d.
March	62 3/4+.1/2d.
May	64 1/4+.5/8d.

CHICAGO WHEAT

Chicago, Nov. 1.

December	0.93 3/4+.2 1/4c.
May	0.95 7 8+.1 1/2c.
July	0.89+.1 1/8c.

JAVA SUGAR—LONDON MARKET

London, Nov 1

Java Sugar. Fine White Dutch Standard No 25—

C and F Calcutta per cwt Nov-Dec sellers 5/10 1/2

C and F Bombay per cwt Nov-Dec sellers 5/7 1/2

C and F Karachi per cwt Nov-Dec sellers 5/7 1/2

LONDON PRODUCE

London, Nov 1

Wheat Rozario Santa Fe parcels Nov-Dec sellers 21/3

Wheat Barletta Russo parcels Nov-Dec sellers 21/9

Wheat South Australian parcels Nov-Dec sellers 24/3

RUBBER

London, Nov 1

Smoked sheet standard ribbed per lb Sellers 6 3/8

8	sh. Br. B. Petrol	4 13
50	Bombay Telephone	103 0
100	Ind. Bleaching	147 8
100	Ind. Radio Df.	528 12
100	Ind. Radio Ordy	472 8
1000	Port Canning	607 8
15	Scindia	13 2
30	Tata Construction	79 0
25	Tata Oil	18 4
	PREFERENCE.	
7	p.c. Andhra Vly	1510 0
6	p c Bombay Steam	293 12
7	p.c. Bom. Tram	80 0
5	p.c Central India	512 8
7	p.c. Katni 1st	138 12
7	p.c. Katni 2nd	151 4
7½	p.c. Punjab Cement	14 6
7	p.c. Tata Hydro	134 6
7-1/2	p.c. Tata Power	1340 0
6	p.c. Tata Steel 1st	170 0
7 1/2	p.c. Tata Steel 2nd	154 8
5½	p. c. Tata Mill	17 8
7	p. c. Vishnu	640 0

Latest Commercial News

SMALL RISE IN NEW YORK COTTON

Better Tendency Due To Improved Textile Situation

GOLD QUIET BUT SILVER STEADY

Wheat And Linseed Better But Rubber Easy

BOMBAY, Nov. 2.

On Friday, cross-rates ruled very steady with minor fluctuations.

BETTER TENDENCY IN NEW YORK COTTON.

The New York cotton developed a better tendency due to improved textile situation. There was however southern selling at the advance.

GOLD QUIET BUT SILVER STEADY.

London gold was quiet but silver ruled steady.

WHEAT AND LINSEED STEADY.

There was good activity in wheat on account of better advices from abroad. Linseed was steady on account of unfavourable weather reports.

TIN QUIET AND RUBBER EASY.

Tin was quiet and jute was steady but rubber was slightly easy.

LONDON STOCK EXCHANGE QUIET.

The London Stock Exchange was quiet in the absence of any important enquiry. Gilt-edged securities displayed a better feeling despite an early set-back.

COTTON

LATEST NEW YORK COTTON PRICES

(December 1934)

New York, Nov. 2.	
Previous closing	12.00
To-day's opening	12.07
Difference	+.07
To-day's closing	12.05
Difference	+.05

LIVERPOOL COTTON

(January 1934)

Liverpool, Nov. 2.	
Previous closing	6.50
To-day's opening	6.52
Difference	+.02
To-day's closing	6.53
Difference	+.03

BROACH EXPECTATION

April-May ..... Rs. 208-8

NEW YORK COTTON MARKET

New York, Nov. 2.

Cotton developed a better tendency on fairly active buying by local and foreign interests probably due to well liquidated condition of the market. Trade also showed considerable interest due to improved textile situation. However operators on the whole continued to act with some restraint as a result of which advances brought in some southern selling.

Trading in December commenced at 12.07 i.e. 7 points higher than the previous closing. Prices improved on reactionary and speculative buying influenced by better Liverpool cables and steadiness of the wheat market with the price rising to 12.10 but the higher level brought some southern selling and liquidation which forced the quotation back to 12.06. At this stage the market became quieter on the feeling of hesitancy on the part of buyers.

The New York Cotton Market finally closed at 12.05 with a rise of 5 points.

NEW YORK COTTON

New York, Nov. 2.

The following were the opening ranges.

December (12.08/12.06) 12.08/12.07
January (12.10/12.09) 12.12/12.10
March (12.13/12.12) 12.15/12.14

LIVERPOOL COTTON

Liverpool, Nov. 2.

The following were the rates at 12-15 p.m.

American January (6.65) 6.51
American March (6.56) 6.46
Egyptian January (8.00) 8.06
Egyptian March (8.04) 8.08

BROACH COTTON

Bombay, Nov. 2. 10-30 p.m.

Broach A-M. moved around Rs. 208-8 at night. The rate at 10 p.m was Rs. 208-8 with New York futures about 10 points up.

PUBLIC MEETING AT VILE? PARLE.

Under the auspices of Shree Vile-Parle Kelavani Mandal a public meeting of the citizens of Vile-Parle which will also include a programme of Garba dances by the girl-students of Rastriya Shala will be held on Nov. 4 (Sunday) at 8-30 a.m. under the presidentship of Sheth Mathuradas Vasanji Khimji to honour Shreemati Gokalbai Punamchand for the princely donation of Rs. 50,000 she has made to the Vile-Parle Education Society.

EXCHANGES

LONDON-NEW YORK CROSS RATE

Latest Quotations

T. T. NEW YORK ON LONDON.

New York, Nov. 2.	
Previous closing	4.98 3/8
To-day's opening	4.98 3/8
To-day's closing	4.98 1/4

T. T. LONDON ON NEW YORK.

London, Nov. 2.	
Previous closing	4.98 1/16
To-day's opening	4.98 1/4
To-day's closing	
Difference	

FRANC RATE

London, Nov. 2.

Previous closing	75.59
To-day's opening	75.65
To-day's closing	
Difference	

LONDON EXCHANGES

London, Nov. 2.

London exchanges opened with the sterling dollar at 4.98 1/4 and then advanced to 4.98 9/16 thereafter the rate reacted to 4.98

The franc opened at 75.65 and improved to 75.71 but subsequently eased to 75.56.

To-day's closing sterling dollar and the sterling franc crossrates were not received.

LONDON SILVER

London, Nov. 2.

The market was quiet.

	Last price	To-day's price
Spot	23 1/2d.	23 5/8d.
Forward	23 5/8d.	23 3/4d.

LONDON GOLD

London, Nov. 2.

Gold (£6-19-10) £6-19-9

BULLION

London, Nov. 2.

Influx (£63,000) nil
Withdrawal (nil) nil
Silver Spot (23 1/2d.) 23 5/8d.
Gold per ounce (£6-19-10) £6-19-9

DISCOUNTS

London, Nov. 2.

3 months (9/16 to 5/8 p.c.) 1/2 to 9/16 p.c.
4 months (5/8 to 5/8 p.c.) 9/16 to 5/8 p.c.
6 months (3/4 to 3/4 p.c.) 11/16 to 3/4 p.c.

CROSS RATES

London, Nov 2. 3-30 p.m.

London on Bombay (1-6 1/16) 1-6 1/16
Paris on Bombay (5.68 3/4) 5.69 1/2
New York on Bombay (37.55) 37.55
Berlin on Bombay (0.93 3/8) 0.93 3/8
London on Milan (58.12) 58.21
London on Shanghai (1-3 7/8) 1-4
London on Kobe (1-1 31/32) 1-2

BOMBAY BULLION

Bombay, Nov. 2.

Silver opened steady at Rs. 64/13, 65 and 65/3. The market was rather quiet due to the lack of speculative interest and less favourable foreign cables while later prices gave way under local selling and closed steady at Rs. 64/10/6, 64/13 and 65/0/6.

Gold opened steady at Rs. 34/11/3, 34/12/3 and 34/13/3. The market showed lack of confidence owing to quieter foreign cables and with sterling displaying some strength a further decline followed with the session closing steady at Rs. 34/11, 34/12 and 34/13.

COMMODITIES

LIVERPOOL WHEAT

Liverpool, Nov. 2.

Liverpool wheat opened steady with December at 59 3/8. The market displayed some activity on improved buying and good business was reported, due to better advices from abroad.

CHICAGO WHEAT

Chicago, Nov. 2.

Chicago wheat opened steady with December at 98. The market was fairly active on better foreign enquiry and commission house buying influenced by home trade outlook.

ARGENTINE LINSEED

Buenos Aires, Nov. 2.

Argentine linseed opened steady with November at 11.60. Trading was some what more active on good support owing to slightly unfavourable weather reports with November standing at 11.62 at noon.

LONDON MARKETS

London, Nov. 2.

The following were the rates at 3-30 p.m. to-day.

METALS.

Tin (£229 1/8 buyers £229 1/4 sellers) £229 buyers £229 1/8 sellers. Quiet.
Lead (£10 7/16 buyers £10 9/16 sellers) £10 5/16 buyers £10 3/8 sellers. Barely steady.
Electrolytic Copper (£30 to £31) £30 to £30 3/4
Glasgow Iron (£70) £70

TEA.

Indian Pekoe (0.10 3/4) 0.10 3/4
Indian Pekoe higher (1-2 1/4) 1-2 1/4
Ceylon Pekoe (0-10 1/2) 0-10 1/2
Ceylon Pekoe higher (2-4) 2-4

JUTE

Crop Oct-Nov. new crop (£15 1/8 paid and buyers) £15 1/4 sellers.
Dunlop Nov. (£17 1/2) £17 1/2 sellers
Lightening Nov. (£16 1/4) £16 1/4 sellers.

RUBBER

Spot (6 5/16) 6 5/16 sellers
Jan-March (6 7/16) 6 13/16 paid and value.

LINSEED

Linseed Bombay (£10 7/8) £11 Nov-Dec sellers.
Linseed Calcutta (£10 5/8 sellers) £10 5/8 Nov-Dec. sellers.
Linseed La Plata Oct-Nov (£9 1/8 sellers) £9 1/4 sellers.
Groundnuts Coromandal (£10 7/16 January sellers) £10 3/8 sellers.

LIVERPOOL WOOL AUCTION

THIRD DAY.

Liverpool, Nov. 2.

"Wool offered 15,000 bales Withdrawn 5,400 bales. Market closed firm fully at opening rates.

A well-known firm in Bombay has received the above telegram from their Liverpool friends.

BOLD BLUE LINSEED.

(Through Bombay Grains and Seeds Association.)

Bombay, Nov. 2.

	Rs. a. p.
Rates at 9-0 a.m.	6 0 0
Rates at 12-0 noon	6 0 9
Rates at 3-0 p.m.	6 0 9
Rates at 5-30 p.m.	6 0 6
Rates at 6-30 p.m.	6 0 6
Rates at 8-30 p.m.	6 0 3
Rates at 10-30 p.m.	6 0 6

WHEAT AND LINSEED

Closing Quotations

Bombay, Nov. 2. 10-30 p.m.

	Rs. a. p.
Wheat January	3 14 3
Wheat May	4 3 3
Linseed May	6 0 9

The tone was quiet.

LIMITED BUSINESS IN JUTES

Coals Easy And Teas Dull

CALCUTTA, Nov. 2.

In the Share Market to-day Jutes ruled same as Yesterday's prices and limited busines; was put through. Coals were easier due to lack of support. Teas were dull. Miscellaneous showed no change. Government securities were dull. Following were the closing quotations:—

Securities:—3-1/2 per cent paper 91/11/6; 6-1/2 per cent Treasury bonds (1935) 102/11 shall lot.

Cottons:—Dunbar ordy 154.

Coals:—Amalgamated 21/10; Bengal 255; Burrakur 12 small odd lot; Equitable 26/10; Nazira 8/4; Searsole 2/9.

Jutes:—Anglo India 425/8 small lot; Belmedere 382; Birla 14/4; Clive ordy 31/13; India 332; Howrah 55/2; Mukumchand ordy 14/8; Kamarhatty 540; Kankinarrah 469/8; Winnison 655; Presidency 5/6; Waverley 2/3.

Teas:—Patrakola ordy 1095/8.

Miscellaneous:—Burma Corporation 8/7; Mirzapore electric 6; Bengal Iron 3/14; Indian Iron and Steel 7/1; Bararee Coue 12/2; B. I. Corporation ordy 2/9; B. I. Corporation defd 2; Calcutta Ice 9; Firpo Ltd. 12/8; Indian Paper Pulp 116/12; Midnapore Zemindary 75 small lot; Bengal Timber Trading ordy 141; India General Navigation ordy 111; Scindia Steam Navigation 13/12; Delhi Rohtas Light Railway 14; Imperial Bank fully paid 1610; 6-1/2 per cent 1925/55 Calcutta Municipal Debentures 130/8 small lot.

GERMAN LOANS JUMP UP ON ANGLO-GERMAN DEBT AGREEMENT

GILT EDGED SECURITIES VERY FIRM

Rumoured 30 p.c. Restriction In Rubber Production

(SPECIAL CABLE.)

LONDON, Nov. 2.

On the Stock Exchange the outstanding feature was the way in which German loans jumped up following the publication of the Anglo-German debt agreement. Substantial Labour gains in Municipal elections caused a slight halt in the strength of giltedged securities at the opening but with the glut of money still seeking investment the demand was renewed and prices quickly recovered and remained very firm. Other markets were generally very quiet owing to the end of accounts.

Among commodities, rubber staged a comeback owing to rumours that the agreement has been reached and 30 per cent restriction will be introduced for the early part of the next year.

Wall Street opened firm but some nervousness exists owing to the weakness in gold currencies.

INDIAN STERLING LOAN

London, Oct. 31.

The 3 1/2 p.c. Indian sterling loan closed at 96 3/8

LONDON STOCK EXCHANGE

London, Nov. 2.

The preliminary arrangement for the settlement has been restricting business. Giltedgeds became firmer after being easier. Industrials in general were dull. The general tone was irregular.

BRITISH FUNDS

3 1/2 per cent Consols (£82 3/4) £82 3/4
4 per cent Government Loan (£106 1/4) £106 3/8
4 1/2 per cent Conversion Loan (£113 5/8) £113 5/8
4 per cent Funding Loan (£116 1/4) £116 1/4
6 1/2 per cent War Loan (£105 1/4) £105 1/8
4 per cent Victory Bonds (£114 1/4) £114 1/8

INDUSTRIALS

British Homestores 7 p.c. Preference cumulative (27-1 1/2
Marks and spencer ordinary 11-6
Hydro Electric (dol 4 3/4) dol 4 3/4
Musical Industries (30-0) 30-0
Princhin Johnson (41-6) 41-6
Imperial Chemical Defd (35-0) 35-0
Imperial Chemical Ord (9-0) 9-0
Woolsworth New Ord (113-0) 112-6
Sanpauls 7 p.c. coffee
Realisation 1930 96-0
Dunlop Rubber (46-3) 46-9
University Ordinary (22-6) 22-6
Ford Motors (39-1 1/2) 39-1 1/2
Cables and Wireless (7 1/2) 7 1/8
British American Tobacco (117-4 1/2) 116-7 1/2
Camera 'A' (£7 1/4) £7 1/4
Imperial Tobacco Ord (133-6) 134-0
P and O S N Co Defd (18-0) 18-0
Distillers (91-3) 91-3
Bredrurd Dyers (9-9) 9-9
British Celanese (10-1 1/2) 9-7 1/2
J and P Coates Ordinary (63-6) 63-6
Courtaulds Ordinary (46-0) 46-0
Fine Cotton Spinners (8-3) 8-3
Wickers Ltd Ordinary (10-1 1/2) 10-1 1/2
Inter Nickels (23 1/2) 25
Bengal Iron and Steel (5-6) 5-6
Tata Iron and Steel (£110) £110

HOME RAIL SHARES

Great Western Ord (£51 3/4) £51
L M S Ford (£21) £20 1/2
L N E R Defd (£7 3/4) £7 3/4
Southern Dutch (£21 3/8) £21 3/8
Landing Pass 5 p.c. Stock (£129 1/2) £129 1/2
London 'G' Stock (£87) £87

MINE SHARES

Crown Mines (246-3) 246-3
Godul (176-3) 173-9
Moddar New (76-3) 76-3
Sub Nigel (220-0) 220-0
Spring Mines (162-6) 162-8
Union Corporation (136-9) 136-3

STEAMER MOVEMENTS

The O. S. K. Steamer "Juyo Maru" left Moji on October 30 and is due to arrive in Bombay on November 24 via usual ports.

DAYANAND WEEK CELEBRATION.

To-morrow (Sunday) at 6-30 p.m. (S.T.) in the Girgam Back Road Arya Samaj first lecture on the life and mission of Shri Swami Dayanand Saraswati, the founder of Arya Samaj, will be delivered by Pt. Dwijendranathji Shastri.

VASWANI'S LECTURE ON "LAWS OF NATIONAL ADVANCE".

Under the auspices of the Rathestar Mandal Mr. T. L. Vaswani of Sindh Hyderabad will deliver a public lecture on "Laws of National Advance at the K. R. Cama Institute Hall, Shukadwalla Building, Ravelin Street Fort, to-day (Saturday) at 6 p.m. (S.T.)

INDIAN LOANS

London, Nov. 2. 3-30 p.m.

3 per cent Indian Stock (£84 3/4) £84 1/4
3 1/2 per cent Indian Stock (£96 3/4) £96 1/4
4 1/2 per cent Indian Stock 1953/56 (£111 1/4) £111 1/4
4 1/2 per cent Indian Stock 1958-68 (£115 3/4) £114 Ex Dividend.
4 1/2 per cent New Indian 1948-55 (£108 1/4) £108 1/4
3 1/2 per cent New Indian (1954-59) (£103 1/2) £103 1/4
3 per cent Indian 1943/47 (£115 1/4) £115 1/4

AUSTRALIAN LOANS.

5 per cent Australian Loan (£112 1/2) £112 1/4

TEA SHARES.

Assam Company (23-1 1/2) 23-1 1/2
Empire of India and Ceylon (36-3) 36-3
Donaro Tea (52-6) 52-6

JUTES SHARES.

Barnagore (11 1/2) 11 1/2

RUBBER SHARES.

Anglo Dutch Rubber (23-6) 23-6
Gula Kelampong (17-6) 17-6
Rubber Plant Inv Trust (30-0) 30-7 1/2

MINING SHARES.

Nandydrug (55-6) 56-9
Burma Corporation (12-3) 12-3
Rio Tintos (13-1/2) 13
East Rand Proprietary (52-9) 53-3
Rand Mines (136-3) 136-3

OIL SHARES.

Venezuela (37-6) 36-10 1/2
Anglo Persian (45-0) 44-4 1/2
Burma Oil (77-6) 77-6
Mexican Eagle (7-0) 6-6
Shell Transport (45-0) 45-0
Royal Dutch (£19 3/8) £19 1 8

NEW YORK STOCK EXCHANGE

New York, Nov. 2.

The following were the opening rates on the New York Stock Exchange.

General Motors (dol 28 7/8) dol 29 1/4
Anaconda Copper Mining (dol 10 1/8) dol 10 1/8
U S Steel Common (dol 31 7/8) dol 32 1/2
U S Steel Preference (dol 74 1/4) unquoted

AMERICAN COTTON FIGURES.

	1934-35	1933-34
Receipts to date 1-11-34	2244000	3547000
Receipts Yesterday 1-11-34	27000	41000
Exports to date 1-11-34	1279000	2404000
Stock at Ports 26-10-34	3146000	3939000
Stock Interior Towns 26-10-34	1826000	1882000
Stock Liverpool 26-10-34	936000	839000
Visible Supply 26-10-34	6629000	8347000
Quantity in Sight 26-10-34	3575000	5356000
Quantity out of Sight 26-10-34	2264000	3562000

SEEDS TRADERS' ASSOCIATION

Bombay, Nov. 2.

Castorseed Delivery May Opening Rs. 27/12; Highest Rs. 27/13; Lowest Rs. 27/10/6; Closing Rs. 27/11.

Groundnuts Delivery February Opening Rs. 31/3; Lowest Rs. 30/13/6; Closing Rs. 30/14/6.

Cottonseeds Delivery January Opening Rs. 18/10; Highest Rs. 18/11; Lowest Rs. 18/7; Closing Rs. 18/9/6.

BROWN BOLD LINSEED

May 1935 Vaida.

Bombay, Nov. 2.

	Rs. a. p.
9 a.m	6 0 0
12 noon	6 0 9
3 p.m.	6 0 9
5 p.m.	6 0 6

LONDON STOCK EXCHANGE

London, Nov 1

London Stock Exchange closed to-day.

NEW YORK COFFEE MARKET

New York, Nov 1

Fair Rio Coffee (No. 7 quality) 10 1/4

LINSEED OIL

London, Nov 1

Linseed Oil naked London per cwt Nov sellers 17/4 1/2 May-Aug sellers 18

SHIPPING NEWS

ARRIVALS.

November 2nd.

Ch. N. Kahan, Bohmeen Abadan.
Bamora, Brown, Busrah.
Sirsa, Jones, Moulmein.

November 2nd.

President Johnson, Kohlmeister New York.

DEPARTURES.

November 3rd.

Comorin, Cartwright, London.
Alipore, Hannan, Kobe.

LOADING.

November 2nd.

Steamer Victoria for Genoa.
Steamer City of Venice for Liverpool.
Steamer Haidari for Persian Gulf.
Steamer Dogra for Karachi.

ENGLISH MAIL REPORT.

S S Comorin:—The P & O S N Coy's English mail steamer Comorin will sail to-day at about (1 p.m.) from Ballard Pier Station for London, with the homeward mails, a general and same bottom cargo and through and local passengers.

S S Ch. N. Kahan.—The steamer Ch. N. Kahan arrived in harbour on Friday from Abadan with a cargo of fuel oil.

S S Bamora:—The B I S N Coy's steamer Bamora, arrived in harbour on Friday from Busrah with a general cargo, 3 saloon and 51 deck passengers.

MONEY MARKET

Exchange Quotations

Bombay, Nov 2.

B. C. Rate—
T T D D 1/6
LONDON—
Banks selling T T D D 1/6 1/32 Nov-February
Banks selling T T 1/6 March-June
Banks buying T T 1/6 3/32 Nov
Banks buying D D 1/6 3/32 Nov-Dec
Banks buying 3 mos 1/6 5/32 Nov-Dec.
Banks buying 3 mos 1/6 1/8 Jan-Mar.
NEW YORK B. C. RATE—
T T 270 1/4
Banks selling T T 268 1/4
Banks buying T T 266
PARIS.—
Banks selling D D 564
Banks buying D D 574
AMSTERDAM.—
Banks selling D D 55
JAVA—
Banks selling D D 54 3/4
JAPAN—
Banks buying T T 77 3/4
Banks buying T T 77 1/4
HONGKONG.—
Banks selling D D 110
SHANGHAI—
Banks selling D D 90 1/2
SINGAPORE—
Banks selling D D 157
BERLIN—
Banks selling D D 91
CROSS RATE—
New York/London 4.98 1/4 1st instant
Shanghai/London 1/4 2nd instant
Japan/London 1/2 2nd instant
Java/London 7.31 7/8 1st instant
London/Paris 75.59 1st instant
London/Belgium 21.38 1st instant
London/Switzerland 15.30 1/2 1st instant
London/Italy 58.15 1st instant
London/Berlin 12.38 1st instant
London/Stockholm 19.39 1st instant
London/New York 4.98 1/16 1st instant
London/Amsterdam 7.37 1st instant
Tone of Sterling Exchange: Quiet.
Gold £6-19-7 31st ultimo £6-19-10 1st instant
Silver London Ready 23 3/8 31st ultimo 23 1/2 1st instant
Silver London Forward 23 7/16 31st ultimo 23 5/8 1st instant
Silver New York Ready 52 7/8 31st ultimo 53 1/8 1st instant
London discounts 3 mos 5/8 per cent 31st ultimo 9/16 per cent 1st instant
London discounts 6 mos 3/4 per cent 31st ultimo 3/4 per cent 1st instant
Imperial Bank Rate 3 1/2 per cent.
Banks of England Rate 2 per cent
Money:—Call 1 per cent.
3 mos. 1 1/4 per cent.
6 mos. 1 1/2 per cent.
Tone: Easy.

"WE OF THE EAST"

MADRAS, Nov. 2.

Dr. Rabindranath Tagore addressing a gathering of youths at the Gokhale Hall to-night observed:—"I believe no nation on earth can be great and yet be materialistic."

The poet affirmed that no nation in Asia could give itself up to materialism. "We of the East cannot borrow the Western mind nor the Western temperament."

The poet gave some recitations in English and Bengali which were very much appreciated.—A. P.

Jt. Committee Report A Bulky Document

LONDON, Nov. 2.

The official record of tabling the Select Committee report in the House of Commons shows that in addition to the report itself and minutes of proceedings, documents to be published include six memoranda of the Secretary of State, five by the members of the Select Committee and also records of consultations on irrigation, forestry reported from the Select Committee.—Reuter.

TO MELBOURNE AND BACK

Cathcart Jones And Waller Establish New Flight Record

LONDON, Nov. 2.

Cathcart Jones and Waller landed at Lympne 13/15 hours, having completed a round trip to Melbourne and back in 13 days and threequarter hours.—Reuter.

KARACHI BOYCOTT

Mills Agree To Indians As Arbitrators

KARACHI, Nov. 2.

The two-year old dispute among the various sections of trade in Karachi was settled yesterday by local mills agreeing to the clause permitting Indians also to become arbitrators and surveyors (instead of only European members of the Chamber of Commerce) in the usual special contracts.

Two years back the Indian Merchants Association decided not to make forward purchases from non-members who are mainly export houses and local mills, but this proving unavailing, merchants passed a resolution last week suspending trade in wheat and seed with all non-members.

Mills having since conceded the Merchants' demand and export houses having signified their intention to come to amicable settlement, business has been resumed.

Further enquiries show that as far as the local Mills (who are mostly members of the Buyers and Shippers Chamber) are concerned, their stand was in opposition to the Indian Merchants Association's demand in the earlier stages of the dispute for the inclusion of members of the Indian Merchants Association as opposed to Indian Merchants as arbitrators and surveyors. The Indian Merchants Association has now resiled from their former position, and agreed to Indian Merchants being permitted to become arbitrators and surveyors.—A.P.

CO-ORDINATION OF TRANSPORT

Delhi Summons Ministers For Conference

NEW DELHI, Nov. 2.

The Associated Press understands that the Government of India are convening a conference of Ministers of Provinces to consider the question of co-ordination of effort in regard to all forms of transport in India.

The Conference, which, in official language, may be called the Transport Advisory Council, will be attended not only by Ministers in charge of public works in the several provinces but by their Chief Engineers or other technical advisers. The discussions, which will commence about the end of the first week of January next, will last probably three days.

Sir Frank Noyce, the Member for Industries and Labour, will preside, and Mr. Mitchell, Secretary, Industries Department, and other officers connected with the transport problem in the Government of India will also attend.

The object of the Conference is to arrive at a common measure of agreement as to the policy to be adopted by the various authorities and interests concerned in regard to the future development of road communications, as well as railway development in the best interests of the country, so as to ensure that the progress of the one is complementary to, and not competitive against, the other.

SIMLA CONFERENCE PLANS.

It will be recalled that similar problems were considered at a conference held in Simla towards the end of April last year, when eight resolutions of a comprehensive character were passed. Eighteen months have since elapsed, and the forthcoming Conference in January in New Delhi will therefore provide an opportunity of reviewing tendencies in regard to the development of transport and further ensuring co-ordination of policy between the various authorities in accordance with the spirit of those resolutions.

This conference in January will be entirely independent of the Indian Roads Congress which will be held in Delhi in the first week of December, and which will also be opened by Sir Frank Noyce.

Mr. Mitchell, Consulting Engineer for Roads, has just returned from a long tour of the Provinces and is working out the detailed plans for the Congress, whose organisation is unofficial in character though the members will consist largely of public servants.

The Standing Finance Committee for Railways will meet in Bombay on November 30.—A. P.

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BOMBAY: SATURDAY, NOVEMBER 3, 1934

"SLAVERY BILL" FOR INDIAN PEOPLE

London Indians' Attack On White Paper

DEMAND RELEASE OF POLITICALS AND WITHDRAWAL OF REPRESSIVE LAWS

(From Our Own Correspondent).
LONDON, October 27.
(By Air Mail).

The fourth Indian political conference organised by the New Indian Political Group was held on Saturday and Sunday last at the Friars Hall, Blackfriars, London. As was pointed out by Mr. Indulal Yajnik, one of the Secretaries of the Conference, it was a departure from the previous conferences in so far as the Indian members of the Political Group had initiated British working-class organisations to be represented. The British organisations were well represented inasmuch as representatives of the League Against Imperialism, the Negro Welfare Association, the International Labour Defence, the National Unemployed Workers' Movement and the Communist Party of Great Britain were on the platform and in the auditorium.

INDIA & CHINA

The Secretary read messages of sympathy with the objects of the Conference received from several anti-imperialist, anti-fascist, and anti-war organisations. A Chinese Organisation stated that it deemed that the two "great countries, India and China, are very similar in their status. India is under the control of British Imperialism while China is under the domination of imperialism as a whole." These greetings also included the belief of the Chinese anti-imperialists that "India, in another respect, resembles China in her first stage of independent movement. China had Kuomingtang as the leadership. India has the National Congress."

I.L.P.'s SYMPATHY

Mr. Fenner Brockway, the Secretary of the Independent Labour Party greatly regretted in the course of a letter that it had not been possible for the I.L.P. to send a representative of the National Executive of the I.L.P. to the Conference due to an important meeting of the Party in Derby. But Mr. Brockway assured the conference "that the I. L. P. stands not only for the political independence of India, but also for the achievement of Socialism in India. Whilst it is our special duty here to expose British Imperialism in India, we must, at the same time, do all that we can to support the Indian workers and peasants."

CALL TO WORKERS

Mr. Bem Bradley took the chair at the opening session on Saturday afternoon and in addressing the conference drew attention to the important events that were happening throughout the world, and particularly to the heroic stand that was being made by the Spanish workers. He stressed the importance of the conference in view of the session of the Indian National Congress at Bombay and the fact that the White Paper on the question of reforms for India would be coming before the next session of British Parliament. He considered that the problem of the struggle of the Indian workers and peasants was similar to the struggle of the Chinese workers and peasants. The chairman closed his speech by calling upon working class organisations in Great Britain to assist the Indian masses in their struggle for complete independence.

WITHDRAW REPRESSIVE LAWS

Two resolutions were passed on Saturday. The first resolution demanded the withdrawal of all repressive laws in India and the immediate release of all political prisoners in that country. The second resolution demanded the "abolition of the Education Department of the High Commissioner in this country" and condemned "the system of espionage carried on against Indian students in England."

"SLAVERY BILL" ATTACKED

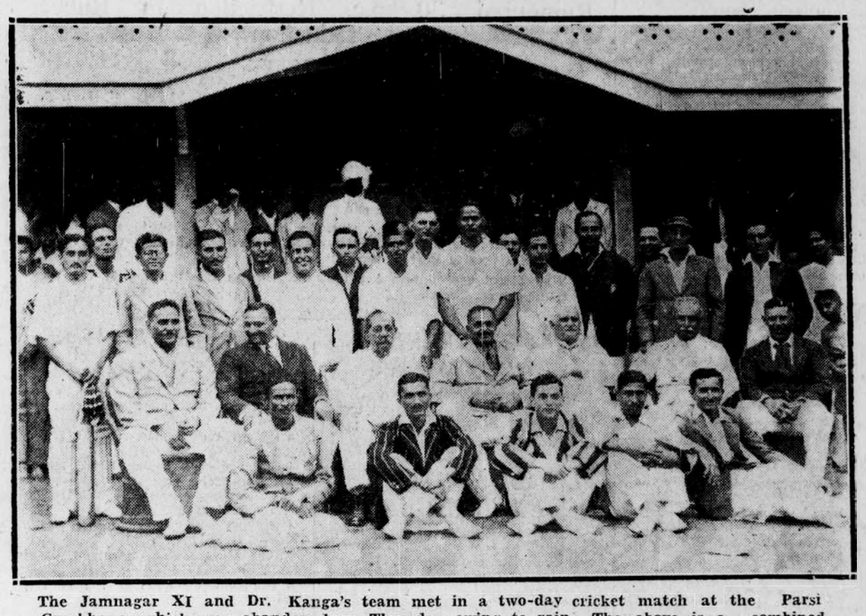
When the conference resumed its work on Sunday afternoon, Dr. C. B. Vakil took the chair, and the main political resolution was moved by an Indian student from Bombay. This was seconded by Mr. Shapoorji Saklatvala. The resolution traces" the betrayal of the struggle for independence by the Indian National Congress" and shows that the only consistent anti-imperialist force is that of the workers and peasants. It calls for the liberation of the workers and peasants from the influence of the Indian National Congress and declares that only under the leadership of the working class can the struggle for independence succeed. The proposer and the seconder in asking the delegates to support the resolution, made eloquent speeches in opposing the White Paper scheme of the British Government, which Mr. Saklatvala characterised as a "Slavery Bill for the Indian people."

The resolution was carried enthusiastically.

"RELEASE POLITICALS"

Another Indian moved a resolution welcoming the decision of the Youth Anti-War Conference to hold an India Day and asking the Executive Committee of the New Indian Political group to seek the assistance of all sympathetic organisations to further a campaign for the immediate release of all political prisoners, for the immediate withdrawal of all repressive legislations, for the total rejection of the White Paper and for the complete national independence of India. This resolution was seconded by Comrade Reginald Bridgeman of the League Against Imperialism and was carried unanimously.

The Conference also passed a resolution demanding the release of the Scottsboro boys, the release of Thaelmann and pledging itself to support the Spanish workers in their fight against their enemies in their own country.



The Jamnagar XI and Dr. Kanga's team met in a two-day cricket match at the Parsi Gymkhana, which was abandoned on Thursday owing to rain. The above is a combined group of the two teams.

"AWARD" OR "DECISION"?

Malaviya's Son Reveals What Happened At Consultative Committee Meeting

Pandit Radhakant Malaviya, son of Pandit Malaviya, has issued the following statement to the Press:—

It is to be regretted that in his note dated 30th of October issued from Delhi on the Communal Award, the Director of Public Information should have stated what is a half truth and not the whole truth.

In fairness while narrating the happenings of 1931 the Director of Public Information should have also stated what happened on 20th and 24th of February 1932 when the Consultative Committee of the Round Table Conference met in the committee room in the Viceroy's House at Delhi. Asked by His Excellency the Viceroy if there was any chance of any agreement being arrived at by the communities, Mr. Zafarulla Khan on behalf of the Muslims stated:—"The difficulty could only be solved by a decision by the British Government. Your Excellency might press upon the British Government the necessity of pronouncing an immediate decision."

Premier As Arbitrator.

Dr. Moonjee stated:—"The position in London was that the Prime Minister was asked to arbitrate. It was a question of arbitration by the Prime Minister in his individual capacity and not by the Government. There was no question of arbitration by the Government."

Dr. Shafaat Ahmed Khan stated:—"The Muslim delegation never mentioned the word arbitration. We stated all along that it is for His Majesty's Government to give a decision. Of course, we never asked for arbitration."

Sir Tej Bahadur Sapru stated:—"What was stated was that the Prime Minister would give a decision."

Dr. Shafaat Ahmed Khan again stated:—"We are not asking for his arbitration. We request a decision of His Majesty's Government."

Sardar Ujjalsingh stated:—"The Prime Minister undertook to decide if all the communities submitted it to him for arbitration. Some members did send him a letter, but the offer was not accepted by all. There was no question of arbitration now."

Offer Not Accepted.

His Excellency the Viceroy summed up the whole position in these words. Said His Excellency the Viceroy:—"I am advised that at that time the Prime Minister made an offer as chairman of the committee but that was not accepted."

This statement was made on the 24th of February 1932 and His Majesty's decision on the communal question was announced on 16th August 1932.

In face of this statement by His Excellency the Viceroy it was to be expected that the Director of Public Information would not mislead the public to believe that the decision was an arbitration award, which must be accepted as such. It is neither an award, nor will it be accepted by the people.—A. P.

Mr. M. K. Nemazie, B.A., LL.B. took charge on Thursday of the office of Deputy Sheriff of Bombay. He is 31 years old and comes from a well-known Persian family. He was Asst. Professor of Persian in the Xavier's College.

MAHARAJA'S RESIDENCE BURGLED

Thieves Decamp With Rs. 10,000 Worth Jewellery And Revolver

CALCUTTA, Nov. 2.

Jewellery valued at Rs. 10,000 and a revolver and ten rounds of ammunition were stolen early this morning from the Calcutta residence of the Maharaja of Tippera.

The property belonged to Rana Bodhjung Bahadur, the Chief Secretary to His Highness.

While chased by the police and servants across the maidan the thieves dropped some of the jewellery. The chase was unsuccessful but one man has been arrested on suspicion.—United Press.

Several members of the Madras Legislative Council have given notice of a resolution for the next meeting of the Council urging revision of the classification of the Hindu backward communities for purposes of representation in Government services and in local bodies.—A.P.

INCIDENT IN P. M. GARDENS

Mr. Jamnadas Mehta To Move For Enquiry Into Alleged Assault By Lady On Mali

Mr. Jamnadas M. Mehta has given notice of the following motion to be moved at the November meeting of the Bombay Corporation:

"That the attention of the Commissioner be invited to the Press reports of the incidents which happened at Sir Pherozeshah Mehta Gardens on Friday the 25th October 1934, and he be requested to report at the next adjourned meeting of the Corporation the action he proposes to take against a Mrs. Mitchell Williams for carrying an unchained dog into the gardens, for not chaining it when requested by the Municipal Officer on duty, for not giving her name when demanded by that Officer, for assaulting and beating a Municipal gardener in the discharge of his duty, for assaulting and beating another Municipal employee who remonstrated with her and for disorderly conduct on the premises by violently abusing the people who were lawfully standing there and requesting her to give her name to the Municipal Officer."

DISSOLUTION OF CEYLON COUNCIL

Government May Suggest Two Alternatives

COLOMBO, Nov. 2.

It is understood that the Government of Ceylon will shortly place before the Secretary of State, for his final decision, two alternatives with regard to the dissolution of the State Council next year.

The alternatives are:—

(1) Its dissolution at the end of March, when the Council normally goes into a long recess, and

(2) Its dissolution at the end of September, after the Budget has been passed.—United Press.

COLLEGE STUDENTS GO ON STRIKE

JODHPUR, Nov. 2.

The students of Jaswant College have gone on strike since October 31 as a protest against the introduction of unsuitable college time and certain other grievances.

It is further presumed that the students will not call off the strike unless their grievances are redressed.

It is noted that their examination was to have commenced on November 1, but still they are firm in their determination.—United Press.

ROAD SCHEME FOR KANARA TO COST Rs. 6-1/2 LAKHS

Governor's Reply To Dist. Local Board, Kanara

The Governor of Bombay in the course of his reply to the addresses from the District Local Board, Kanara, the Karwar Municipality and the Taluka Local Board, Karwar to-day, said:

"I thank you very much for the friendly welcome to your district which you have extended to Lady Brabourne and myself. It is a matter of great satisfaction to us to meet you all together in this charming town of Karwar which we have heard to be one of the most beautiful places in the world. I feel it is not out of place for me to give you a joint reply to the three addresses which you have presented to me, because there are several matters in them which concern you all.

"I am indeed sorry to hear that plague, which ten years ago was entirely absent from this part of the world, and was, till two or three years ago, only occasionally imported in sporadic cases as a result of the modern development of communications, has now become established in your town with the consequent result of an annual outbreak. You are doubtless right in thinking that plague flourishes in crowded localities and insanitary surroundings, yet I am bound to say that the proposals which you make for the relief of congestion seem to me bo be somewhat indefinite. If you have any town-planning scheme in view it will receive the careful attention of your local officers and Government.

WANTED GOVT. CONTRIBUTION

"I indeed wish it were possible to help you in the matter of a Government contribution towards the cost of a Lady Doctor for the Maternity Ward of which I have just laid the foundation stone, for I realise that you have made sincere attempts to collect sufficient funds to include the cost of maintenance, but I am afraid this is directly contrary to the present policy of Government, which is that the recurring expenditure of such institutions shall not throw any burden on the public finances.

"I must admit that I find myself in a position of some difficulty in replying to the address of the District Local Board, which appears to me to contain a most formidable list of demands and to place at the door of Government a number of grievances and indictments for which they are not to blame.

"Owing to the scattered nature of its towns and villages and the problems of its natural configuration, scarcely any district has had so much spent on its roads as Kanara. I realise that with the stress of traffic many of these roads are not in a good condition and I appreciate the fact the Board has a large mileage which it is maintaining to the best of its ability. Government are making the best endeavour to provide as much as possible in the form of grants to local bodies for repair of roads consistent with the present state of affairs.

"I may tell you that a scheme estimated to cost about 6½ lakhs to be financed from the Petrol Tax, has been sanctioned for improving communications in your district, including repairs to the three main roads. The complaints against the special measures for the control of public traffic in respect of motor vehicles are, I feel, not justified. They have been introduced after the most careful consideration by local officers who have studied the conditions of a district in which the roads must necessarily contain many danger points. I feel that the majority of the inhabitants must appreciate the precautions taken for their safety which the occurrence of many accidents in recent years has shown to be very necessary.

"It is scarcely correct to say that the two well-known diseases of spice gardens have not come to the notice of the Agricultural Department, for much has been done in the form of supplying and testing remedies for Koleroga. Both diseases are due largely to the absence of careful cultivation which is unfortunately becoming more marked with the migration of population to healthier areas and the difficulties of obtaining labour. An area of 4,000 acres in the Siddapur Taluka has been earmarked for intensive spraying operations against Koleroga, and, during the current year, a sum of Rs. 10,850 has been allotted in the form of tagavi for the purchase of spraying materials.

GOVENOR'S "SYMPATHY"

"This is the first occasion on which I have received an address by a Taluka Local Board, and I wish to say that I am very pleased to make the acquaintance of the members of such a body. Several of the questions raised in its address have been dealt with by what I have already said. Of the remainder, the most important seems to be the desire for the establishment of a Veterinary Dispensary at Karwar, which is also alluded to in the Municipal address and has my sympathy. The exigencies of the financial situation necessitates a more conservative policy than Government would desire. If, however, there is an assurance of an adequate demand, and the District Local Board, with or without the help of the Municipality, agrees to open a dispensary at Karwar and to find the buildings, I will have the question of providing a Veterinary Assistant Surgeon carefully examined.

BAN ON KHAN A. G. KHAN

Resolution To Be Moved In Frontier Council

PESHAWAR, Nov. 1.

A non-official resolution recommending to the Governor-in-Council to remove all restrictions against Khan Abdul Gaffar Khan and Dr. Khan Sahib and to allow them to enter the Frontier, figures among the resolution balloted for discussion in the Frontier Council on Monday. The resolution has secured sixth place, and it is not clear if it will be reached in the course of the day alloted for resolutions.—A.P.

KAPURTHALA DEPUTATION

To Wait On Maharaja On His Landing In Bombay

PHAGWARA, Nov. 2.

It is reported that a deputation of the State Hindu and Sikhs will wait on His Highness the Maharaja of Kapurthala when His Highness lands in Bombay.

They will submit their case to the Maharaja and pray for relief. United Press.

A holiday will be observed in British schools throughout the country on November 29, the wedding day of the Duke of Kent and Princess Marina.

CROWN & THRONE OF SINHALESE KINGS EXHIBITED

Over Seven Lakhs People Visit Colombo Museum In One Month

COLOMBO, Nov. 2.

Seven hundred and fifty thousand people have so far passed by the Crown and Throne of the Sinhalese Kings which are being exhibited at the Colombo Museum since October 1.

The entire neighbourhood of the Museum presents the picture of a vast camp.

Some of the villagers who have come here have been travelling for a number of days in bullock carts, cooking their meals on the way thoroughly enjoying the picnic. Thousands could be seen making their food in the Municipal Park which is opposite the Museum. After their meals the holiday-makers rest under the trees, listening to the ballad singers' exaggerated descriptions of current topics, till it is time in the evening for them to begin their homeward journey. Others take their place on the morrow.—United Press.

"GOLDEN GANG" SENT TO JAIL

Mania For Making Gold And Its Sequel

KARACHI, Nov. 2.

Judgment in what is known as the Golden Gang case was delivered this morning in the Additional City Magistrate's Court, when seven persons were convicted and sentenced to various terms of imprisonment ranging from two years to one day and fines aggregating to Rs. 4,000.

The prosecution alleged that the accused entered into a conspiracy cleverly spreading the net, beguiled big zamindars of the province and robbed them of thousands of rupees by the confidence trick of teaching them the process of transforming base metal into the coveted elixir.

The magistrate in the course of his judgment observed that the accused showed no mercy and therefore deserved no mercy. The mania for gold-making is unfortunately common in Sind as short-cut to richness and those cheated as a rule made no complaint for fear of being put to disgrace and shame.—A. P. Special.

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